PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XV1.—NO. 30.

BOSTON. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1888.

THE DECISIVE VOTE.

Texan Statesman.

The Scenes as Viewed from the Gallery of the House.

Passage of the Democratic Tariff Reform Measure,

WASHINGTON, July 21.—After 40 years of wandering in the wilderness Moses could not enter the promised land, but from the belights of his Pisgab his eyes had to be place that there was something for the people better than a legalized system of robbery known as protection, exchairman of Ways and Means Committee W. R. Morrison had to view the promised land from afar. He could not today record his vote for the bill that represented the principles which he had championed so carnestly, but he was none the less interested the manner showed how rejoiced he was at knowing the Democratic House had the man incident occurred. Sowden of the bill that represented the principles which he had championed so carnestly, but he was none the less interested in watching the proceedings. With foll card and a pencil he kept the vote, and his manner showed how rejoiced he was a knowing the Democratic House had the manhaod and courage to place tested the watching the proceedings. With foll card and a pencil he kept the vote, and his manner showed how rejoiced he was a knowing the Democratic House had the manhaod and courage to place tested the watching the proceedings. With a could be be proceeding the way to the great tilling the manhaod and courage to place tested to the could be the process of the propose. The House were received in slience by the House, but when Anders who would vote the principles which he had championed so carnestly, but he was none the less interesting the was a knowing the Democratic House had the manhaod and courage to place tested to the could be be proceedings. With foll card and a pencil the kept the vote, and his manner showed how rejoiced he was a knowing the Democratic House had the manhaod and courage to place tested to the could be be proceedings. With the was none the less interesting the way to the great political tested to the country was about to begain the first had politically the proposed his at

ble debate of the century was about to close It was a lovely day, warm enough to recall pleasant breeze entered the wide corridors and windows of the Capitol and kept the temperature down to a bearable point

It was an inspiring sight that met the gaze of the visitor. The galleries were crowded so closely, not another person could find a seat. Men and women for hours stood up in the aisles, and every doorway was barricaded by a

was very nervous. You can always tell that by the way he handles the gavel.

The House was noisy. This routine was irksome. Every one was impatient to get to the serious business of the day.

Again and again Mr. Carlisle said, "the House will please be in order" with a very strong emphasis on the please, and pounded the desk first with one end of the mallet and then the other, but without securing much attention.

much attention.
Mr. Mills was there, his white moustache Mr. Mills was there, his white moustache and rosy cheeks proving an excellent foil to the swarthy complexion and dark hair of Talbot, the clerk of the ways and means committee, who sat at his left.

Behind him was the silver-tongued orator of Kentucky, W. C. P. Breck nridge, whose coat was adorned by a blood-red rose. Mr. Breckenridge wrote during the entire time Mr. Mills stoke, and never once did he pause, except to join in the applause. Grouped r und their chief were the other ways and means men.

The long hand of the clock facing the speaker pointed to 30 minutes past 11. The

speaker pointed to 30 minutes past 11. The clerk had finished reading reports, and the requests of members who wanted leave of absence after today, and then Mr. Mills

But it was a false start. A Nebraska man. like the traditional dog on a race track, blocked the way. He wanted a correction made in the record and Mills sat down.

While the Nebraska man is telling the speaker what he wants there is time to look round the House. In the front row of the executive gallery

Sat Mrs. Cleveland, most becomingly attired in a gray dress and hat, and Mrs. Fairchild. Facing them are Mrs. Carlisle and her daughter-in-law and

In the diplomatic gallery are a sprinkling of attaches and others, while the wives and daughters of senators and representatives. among whom was Mrs. Hayden, fill the among whom was less layoun to reserved section. Their many colored dresses and gently waving fans lend brightness and animation to that part of the gallery.

Facing the press gallery in that section to the coverage of the pressure manufacture from the coverage of the pressure particle have free ac-

Fac ng the press gallery in that section to which the sovereign people have free access, a square-shouldered, black-bearded man has flung a bandanna over the rail, in the centre of which are the portraits of Cleveland and Thurman.

The Senate is in session, but some of its members find Mills on tariff a good deal more interesting than Teller on fish.

William E. Chandler drops into a seat beside Dr. Gallinger and they talk together as

ide Dr. Gallinger and they talk together as riendly and laugh at each other's jokes as f there was no such thing as a senatorship

be schemed for.
John E. Russell, who sits in the very last row, takes a seat in the "well," so that he can see and hear better, and Mr. Mo:se fol-Senator Butler of South Carolina

row, taxes a seat in the "well," so that he can see and hear better, and Mr. Moise follows suit.

Then Senator Butler of South Carolina walks down the isle, grasps Mr. Morse by the land and takes the chair which a page in the land and takes the chair which a page in the land and takes the chair which a page in the late of the vacant seats in the last row.

But the Nebraska man has finished, and Mills is once more on his feet. He opens the proceedings by formally noving the previous question, which the Democrats answer with a deep and sonorous are that despendents.

For just one hour more Mr. Mills talks, and it is the speech of a statesman. He has no manuscript before him, only two or three sheets on which he has jotted down a few figures. But he needs no carefully prepared address, for he is talking from firm conviction and actual knowledge.

Quickly he reviewed the bill and stated in the near future will be greatly more than adequate to meet the country free trade. It's the Republicans and not us who are offering the country free trade. It's the Republicans and not us who are offering the country free trade. It's the Republicans and not us who are offering the country free trade. It's the Republicans and not us who are offering the reviewed the bill and the steel rail'trust. "that emables manufacturers to own casties in Socialas". Sheaker Carlisle's three-vear-old grand-daughter left her mother's side, and was brought to the speaker's chair by a page. Mr. Carlisle's three-vear-old grand-daughter left her mother's side, and was brought to the speaker's chair by a page. Mr. Carlisle's three-vear-old grand-daughter left her mother's side, and was brought to the speaker's chair by a page. Mr. Carlisle's three-vear-old grand-daughter left her mother's side, and was brought to the speaker's chair by a page. Mr. Carlisle took the little girl in his lap and held lier there for some time. The buly seemed to en or her situation, and the stream of the propage o

voice broke now and then and he had to stop and drink from the cup of beef tea that was on the desk before him. Then he plunged in with greater vigor than ever, oulling the right arm of his coat sleeve Last Speech of Mills, the with an odd gesture and revealing a couple Calvin Brice, the New Demo-

of inches of the white cutf.

Mr. Morse's ten-dollar suit of clothes came in for another little advertisement, and at 11.45 the Texan sat down amid the most enthusiastic applause on the Democratic

Climax was Reached when Nelson, the Minnesota Republican, boldly voted in support of the bill.

The call proceeded for some time with-out interruption, until the name of Smith, the last Independent on the list was reached, when he voted yes, quickly fol-lowed by Sowden, Mr. Randall's lieutenant,

reached, when he voted yes, quickly follower or wided so closely, not another person could find a seat. Men and woman for hours stood up in the alsies, and every doorway was barriented by a seat of the find a seat. Men and woman for hours stood up in the alsies, and every doorway was barriented by a seat of the find a seat. Men and woman for hours stood up in the alsies, and every doorway was barriented by a seat of the find a seat were considered in the throng that they could hear and see nothing. Yet they stayed on, and when the storm of applications from the inside grew so loud that its echo could be heard outside they easled their more fortunate neighbors what had been said or done.

One thing this debate has proved, if nothing the country at large has in the tarfit; that farmers and mechanics, as well as the business men and experts, have stided the subject the people more than anything clss. It does not receive the people more than anything clss. It does not receive the people more than anything clss. It does not receive the people more than anything clss. It does not receive the people more than anything clss. It does not receive the people of the following the people of the people of the following the people of the people of the following the people of the peopl Internal paroxysms of pain occurred at short intervals for upward of an hour, when he died, surrounded by all his family except Mrs. Harry C. Lee (Paulina Roe), who is at Fire Island. Mr. Roe and his wife had been acquainted since they were 10 years old.

Internal paroxysms of pain occurred at short intervals for upward of an hour, when he died, surrounded by all his family except Mrs. Harry C. Lee (Paulina Roe), who is at Fire Island. Mr. Roe and his wife had been acquainted since they were 10 years old.

BREAKING OHIO'S RANKS.

Death of Ex-Governor General Thomas M. Young.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—General Thomas M. Young died this afternoon. He was born in Ireland, but came with his parents to America when quite young, and when only 16 years old enlisted in the regular army. He served in the volunteer service during the late war, coming out with the rank of brigadier-general. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio with R. B. Hayes in 1875, and filled the office of governor after Hayes became president. In 1878 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1880.

Wreck of Construction Train on the Mexican National Road.

LAPEDO Tex July 20.—A well authentic.

Since then Mr. Brice has been and still is dentified with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia the Richmond Terminal System, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the control of which has just been sold it the Canadian Pacific company; the Knoxville & Georgia the Richmond Terminal System, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the control of which has just been sold it the Canadian Pacific company; the Knoxville & Georgia the Richmond Terminal System, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the control of which has just been sold it the Canadian Pacific company; the Knoxville & Georgia the Richmond Terminal System, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the control of which has just been sold it the Canadian Pacific company; the Knoxville & Georgia the Richmond Terminal System, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the control of which has just been sold it the Canadian Pacific company; the Knoxville & Georgia the Richmond Terminal System, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the control of which has just been sold it the Canadian Pacific company; the Knoxville & Georgia the Seiders Atlantic, the control of which

Mexican National Road. LAREDO, Tex., July 20 .- A well authenti cated report reached here of a disastrons can National road at Front, in which 15 men were killed. A relief train was sent from Saltillo. No particulars are obtainable at this writing.

RECORD OF A WEEK.

Failures to the Number of 214 Re ported in This Country. NEW YORK, July 20.-The business failures occurring throughout the country dur-ing the past seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., and E. Russell & Co., number for the United States, 214. and for Canada, 14, a total of 228; as compared with a total of 240 last week, and 214 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week last year the figures showed but 172 failures, the United States contributing 147 and Canada 25. The failures for this week in Canada are very slight, but on the Pacific slope the number was 37.

and Canada 25. The failures for this week in Canada are very slight, but on the Pacific slope the number was 37.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Present Charges Will Soon More Than Cover Cost of Postal Service.

Washington, July 19.— Senator Chace has submitted an exhaustive report upon his bill to reduce the postage on fourth-class matter. He says the bill proposes in effect to merge the third and fourth classes, with uniform rates of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The fourth class embraces merchandise, samples, seeds, class embraces merchandise, samples, seeds, and an infinite variety of small articles of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

cratic Chairman.



spirit.

Although he has been compelled by his brainess angagements to spend most of his

Although he has been compelled by his Dusiness engagements to spend most of his time in this city and has established a magnificent home at 693 Fifth avenue, Mr. Brice has retained his interest in his native State, which he has shown by preserving his citizenship there.

Personally he is a man of a great deal of culture, a voracious and retentive reader, and he enjoys an intellectual tussic even more than a rattling game of poker.

Although his offices are within the sound of the babel of the stock exchange, its mutations have no special attraction for him. The stock exchange for his purposes is a market where he can sell what he does not want, or buy such securities as he may want. Neither he nor his operations are ever spoken of on change as features of the market. Yet no one doubts his ability to wake the market up, should his inclination ever lead him into it simply as an operator. But he prefers a larger, more comprehensive field than the stock exchange affords. As for recreation, outside of his friends, he has a rich store of books and pictures, of which he is a constant and discriminating collector.

Mr. Brice's personal appearance suggests first of all, keenness. No impostor can look him in the stace any great length of time.

Situation There as He Sees It-Gray Opens the Campaign Tomorrow. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—Charles L. Jewett, chairman of the Indiana State central committee, was at home in New Albany today for the first time in several weeks. He said to The Globe representative:

It will be a hard fight everywhere. In Indiana no ground is conceded to any party, but we dispute every inch of the territory from the lakes to the Ohio. Governor Grav opens the campaign Saturday night in the congressional battles, Bynum will have a walk-over in the seventh, the Indianates.

In the congressional battles, Bynum will have a walk-over in the seventh, the Indianapolis district. The Republicans have had almost to advertise for a candidate to run against him.

A great many Republicans are disaffected, but I think I can speak of no particular class among them who are so as a class except the wage workers, especially the railroad employes, who are opposed to Harrison on account of his action during the engineers' strike. He is a railroad attorney, and is personally distasteful to all wage workers.

The only Democrat: who manifest a disposition to leave our ranks are a few of the wage workers, who are not informed as to the tariff, and are misled by the Republican cry of protection.

The Greenback party of Indians, which at one time polled nearly 20,000 votes, has been reduced until it now amounts to not more than 7000 or 8000, but these are the flower of the party. They are men of intelli-

didate.

When he was nominated a great shout went up from the Indiana Republicans, but it did not come from the throats of the voting population. It emanated from the lungs of the candidates for county offices, seekers after State and district and legislative positions.

FUSION STATE TICKET.

Michigan Democrats and Greenback

in convention at Grand Rapids today, asking that a conference committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee from that body. The announcement was received with general favor, and a committee, composed of a member from each congressional district, was named. A recess was than taken. gressional district, was assumed the seems are seems to be no doubt, both on the State ticket and to be no doubt, both on the State ticket and

nent, and the committee on resolutions reported.

The platform indorsed the administration of President Cleveland and pledged to him and Thurman the best efforts of the party; favored liberal pensions; demanded prohibition of ownership of real estate by foreign corporations and non-resident aliens, and recommended the repeal of all class legislation, and the enactment of laws providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries. Sympathy was expressed with Gladstone and Parnell in their efforts to promote home rule in Ireland, and a demand unde of Congress for the enactment of laws opening to settleforts to promote home rule in Ireland, and a demand made of Courgess for the enactment of laws opening to settlement all lands granted to railroads or to other corporations that have not been earned, especially in the apper peninsula. The conference committee reported an agreement with the committee at Grand Rapids for a division of the tacket, the Greenbackers taking the attorney generalship, auditorship, commissioner of the land office and three electors. After a brief discussion the report was cord ally adopted.

Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw was nominated for governor by acclamation. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant governor, William B. Moran; secretary of state, Thomas D. Hawley; State treasurer, John D. Norton, superintendent of public instruction, Stuart McKibbon; State treasurer, John D. Norton, superintendent of public instruction, Stuart McKibbon; State board of education, Charles E. King.

The Greenbackers at Grand Rapids completed their ticket by nominating A. A. Ellis for attorney general; Bartley Greene for auditor general; General E. S. Fowler for commissioner of the State land office, and three electors. for commissioner and three electors.

SHEERIN INMERVIEWED.

His Home State, Indiana, Surely Going Democratic. "S. P. Sheerin. Indianapolis."

The above legend adorned the ledger at Parker's yesterday, but to the uninitiated there was nothing to show that a man who coming political campaign was in town. Mr. Sheerin, however, is such a man, inasmuch as he now holds the position so long

With ready good nature he consented to a

With ready good nature he consented to a little chat with the reporter, and assured him that he was here on purely private business. He has endeavored to keep his arrival as quetas possible and says he shall confer with no politician, though he does intend to make a friendly call upon Mr. Prince, his predecessor, before leaving the "Hub."

Mr. Sheerin is a pleasant-featured man, with full beard, moustache and hair streaked with grey. He has a guit busit hus. "Hub."

Mr. Sheerin is a pleasant-featured man, with full beard, moustache and hair streaked with gray. He has a quiet, business air about him.

"Well, Mr. Sheerin, what is the outlook for the campaign?" was asked.

"Oh, everything is quiet now, Both parties have just completed their campaign organization, but it is a little early yet. We don't want to begin too soon, but when we do get to work we shall never flag till the

organization, but it is a little early yet. We don't want to begin too soon, but when we do get to work we shall never flag till the polls close."

"You are a resident of Indiana and ought to know what the party chances are in Harrison's own State. Do you think he can carry it?"

"No! I do not. I am making no wild assertion, and am not yet familiar enough.

"Nol I do not. I am making no wild assertion, and am not yet familiar enough with the outlook in other States to prophesy as to the result, but I am sure that Indiana is safe to the Democracy. Harrison will not fulfil the sole purpose for which he was put on the ticket. There are some who are unkind enough to say he is not as strong as his party, but I w'll not say that. I think every Republican who can swallow the platform will vote the straight ticket; but Indiana is naturally a Democratic State. Harrison's Chinese record will hurt him, and we are going to gain many votes on the tariff issue. It is asionishing the way the people are studying this question and making up their minds that tariff reform is necessary. The result will surprise some of the politicians. I claim nothing on account of Republican dissension, but we are united as never before. In 1886 we lost the State by 3300 plurality. But the Republicans simply inherited it as something we had squandeced and thrown away. This year they will have no help from us."

"Will you be well provided with money?"

"We shall have enough for all legitimate expenses. The cost of the campaign will lie in distributing campaign literature, providing speakers and prosecuting every Republican who attempts to buy a vote."

"Will the campaign be a still hunt?"

"By no means. But we shall let the other fellows do the talking. If boasting talk has any effect it is a cause a dangerous feeling of over-confidence. The time to count prisoners is after the battle."

DEMOCRATIC CLURS. Meeting of the Executive Committee

to Map Out Course of Action. NEW YORK, July 20.-The newly-appointed executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs will hold its first meeting at the headquarters of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York, at the Hoffman House on Thursday, Aug. 2. The plan of campaign will then be mapped out and the general

course of action of the associated clubs decided upon. HARRISON'S PLATFORM. Outlines of His Coming Letter of Ac

WASHINGTON, July 17 .-- A gentleman who

returned from Indianapolis today, and who while there talked with men who have been consulted by General Harrison, said today to The Globe correspondent that in his opinion Harrison's letter of acceptance would deal with three main topics, the tariff, pensions and our foreign policy.
"What General Harrison will have to say about the tariff and pensions," this gentleabout the tariff and pensions," this gentle-man added, "I suppose you can guess. In regard to our foreign policy he will draw attention to the way in which alleged dy-namiters have been treated in England, and criticise from his standpoint the neglect of the state department in not having more actively interested itself in these cases. Mr. Blaine's hand, or the hands of people who believe as Mr. Blaine does, may be recognized in this portion of the letter. Regarding his position on the Chinese and labor questions, he will say

gence and very strong convictions. They have a deep-seated personal dislike for Harrison, and I have been unable to discover a single one in the State who will vote for him.

The Republican machine has long been in the hands of the New-Harrison faction. This faction fairly rams Harrison down the throats of the Indiana' Republicans, and proceeds upon the theory that it is better to have Harrison and defeat than any other Republican and victory.

As a proof of this, it is a fact that a Republican could have been elected United States Senator, at one time during the last session of the Legislature, if the managers had consented to the election of any one but Harrison, but to this they preferred and got a Democrat.

So it was at Chicago, when by the selection of Gresham, a much stronger fight could have been made and we put entirely at sea in our calculations. While Cleveland would have carried the State, we could never have been sure of it until the election was over. Yet in the face of this the New Harrison faction boldly asserted that their man was the stronger, and that his nomination would insure the State to the Republicans, though they well knew he had once lost the governorship, and once the seniorshim because of his personal weakness as a candidate.

When he was nominated a great shout went up from the Indiana Republicans, but it did not come from the throats of the voting population. It emanated from the lungs of the candidates for county offices.

St. Louis, Mo., July 18.—H. W. Thurman, son of Allen G. Thurman, who arrived in this city yesterday, was asked if his father expected the Democrats would carry Ohio. He answered no, that the State Wells of Detroit was made temporary chairman and W. H. Thomas temporary secretary.

The chairman of the State central committee announced that he had received a telegram from the Greenbackers, who met in convention at Grand Rapids today, asking that a conference committee be appointed to confer with a similar against the safe of the campaign, will be a conference committee be appointed to confer with a similar against the safe for the Democrats."

"But," he continued, "my father will carry lindiana. That's certain. Harrison's record on the Chinese bill, his enemies in the Gresham camp, who are unreconciled, and many other points, not as yet fully brought militate against him. I am confident that lindiana is safe for the Democrats."

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NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 18 .- The Republican gubernatorial convention met at noon today in the State Capitol. The session was six hours long. The platform is a simple indorsement of the national platform with an emphatic declaration in favor of the when the convention reassembled the temporary organization was made permanent, and the committee on resolutions reported.

The platform indorsed the administration the platform indorsed the administration the committee on resolutions reported.

Vermont Prohibitionist Nominations BURLINGTON, Vt.. July 17 .- The Prohibitionists today nominated the following ticket for Chiltenden county: For senators, F. Morrill of Burlington, J. C. Stone of Jeri judges, J. F. Leonard of Charlotte; assistant McNeil of Shelburn; State attorney. W. F. Moulton of Jericho; shoriff, E. H. Field of Charlotte; bailiff, A. M. Ford of Milton; county commissioner, G. B. Andrews of Huntington.

Mr. Blaine Will Sail Aug. I. CHICAGO, July 20 .- According to a despatch received today by C. E. Freiselle, secretary of the Young Men's Blaine Club of this city, from J. J. Clarkson, vice chair man of the Republican committee, Mr. Blaine will sail from England Aug. 1, and

Republican National Headquarters. NEW YORK, July 18 .- The national Republican executive committee have engaged 91 Fifth avenue, formerly the Kitsell House, as their headquarters, and will occupy it as soon as it can be made ready for

Mrs. Amelia Parsons of Winsted, Conn., Lies for 53 Days in a Comatose State Without Taking Nourishment, and

Parsons, relict of Hezekiah Parsons of New Hartford. On March 9, her sixty-eighth birthday, she began to show signs of weakheld by a Bostonian, that of secretary of food and taking no interest in the national Democratic executive compassing events. On May 28 she had a stroke of paralysis, and for three weeks the only food taken by her was in liquid form, Bostonians will then probably ask who he is and what he is here for.

A desire to satisfy this curiosity led a GLOBE man, last evening, to Parker's, that shrine of the Democracy, and Mr. Sheerin was found in the corridor, just going to dipper. water. Since then she has taken only one gill of water, and the only signs of life shown were the action of the kidneys and a slight tremor of the left hand. Eminent physicians sayl the case is the most remarkable over known—a woman 68 years of age living 53 days without solid food and with less liquid food than would keep an infant one day. She was a woman of large frame and strong constitution.

THREE BUNCO STEERERS. An Indianapolis Farmer Done Up to

arrested here today on the charge of having played the bunco game on John Bush, Wednesday (today), and this will not tend their possession when taken.

CRAVE TROUBLE IS FEARED. Military in Readiness to March upon

Rebellious Indians In the North-WINNIPEG. Man., July 20.-Local volum teer militia officers have orders from Genster of militia, to hold their commands n readiness to proceed on notices to British Columbia and thence northward to the Skeen river thence northward to the Skeen river to assist in quelling the Indian uprising there. Reports to the Hudson Bay governor here indicate rather a serious state of affairs, and lead to the belief that several warlike tribes of Indians will join in an insurrection. Grave trouble is feared. Full intelligence is expected within a day or two.

GRAIN FIELDS LAID WASTE. Over \$100,000 Damage Done in One Ohio County.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., July 20.-This place and vicinity were visited last evening by a most terrific thunderstorm, with violent winds and a rainfall that eclipsed the average waterspout.
Grain fields were laid waste, the shocked wheat was swept away and the growing corn is not to be seen. The Bellaire & St. Clairsville and the St. Clairsville & Northern railroads are entirely washed out. The incoming train on the Baltimore & Ohio was stranded at Echo, and the trainmen and passengers barely escaped with their lives Several narrow escapes are re-ported, and it is feared that a number of Jorred, and it is leave.

As yet it is impossible to estimate the loss, but this place and vicinity are damaged no

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mandeville's Death Charged to Brutal Treatment.

Mr. Parnell and the Commission on the Times Charges.

Notes of Interest from All Parts of the Old World.

A London cable to the New York Tele-

gram says: The Nationalists are thought to

have a clear case against the government in the case of John Mandeville, whose priva-tions and sufferings while in Tullamore jail no one longer doubts caused his de-

was brutally treated at Tullamore, and this by the authority of the chief secretary.

Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Mandeville's fellow-Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Mandeville's fellow-

Without Taking Nourishment, and
Finally Dies.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 21.—A singular case of fasting terminated at Winsted on Friday in death. It is that of Mrs. Amelia

Water Spoke at a banquet on the occasion of the opening of a Liberal club at that place. In the course of his speeches. in which he denounced coercion in Ireland, he said that he was told on authority that the Parnell investigating commission would have a good cheering. The Chamber was then pro-League was in some respects a criminal organization, they had the terrible, damning fact that such an organization was needed to open the eyes of England to the wrongs of Ireland, and to force Parliament to rescue tenants from the grasp of the rack-renters and the oppressor.

ARBITRARY EVICTIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—Robert J.
Long, Rob Berrett and Max Gumpert were arrested here today on the charge of having played the bunco game on John Bush, a farmer near Indianapolis. They pretended to buy his farm for \$7000, and paid him a check for \$1500 more than that amount and Bush cashed the check, which was worthless. The men had \$1300 in their possession when taken.

Over 1000 People to be Turned Out.

New York, July 18.—A special from London to the Timessays: Evictions on the Earl of Erne, the newly elected grand master of the order, presided. William Johnston, member of Parliament for Belfast, moved a resolution of thanks to the colonial delegates, to which Messrs. Wallace and Collins, grand masters respectively of the order in British North America and Onstanting him a pardon.

A meeting of Orangemen was held at Belfast Friday night after the work of the triennial council had been concluded. The Earl of Erne, the newly elected grand maston, member of Parliament for Belfast, moved a resolution of thanks to the colonial delegates, to which Messrs. Wallace and Collins, grand masters respectively of the order in British North America and Onstanting him a pardon.

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The arrears of rent amount to £80,000. This large sum, however, is mainly due to the arbitrary raising of rentals in 1874, which most of the tenants have never been able to pay. In consequence, the late

to a year's later date, with 20 per cent, reduction on judicial and 35 per cent, on non-judicial rents. The eviction appears to be taking place over a very small difference, and it seems as though such harsh measures, so injurious to all parties, could have

THE PAPAL RESCRIPT.

in the fives. Several narrow escapes are reported, and it is feared that a number of the horse ported, and it is feared that a number of the shave been lost.

As yet it is impossible to estimate the loss, as than \$100,000.

A VERY STRANGE ACCIDENT.

A Ship is Sailing Steadily Along and Suddenly All the Upper Yards Come Tumbling to the Deck.

PROVINCETOWN, July 21.—The American ship A. G. Ropes, from New York for San Francisco, with a general cargo, arrived to might, partly dismasted, and will repair here. Cantain Rivers reports: Left New July 12. On Monday last, in latitude 39°, longitude 66°, while sailing along with a sur-knot breeze, from east-northeast, heading southeast by the wind, her top spars suddenly began failing. There was no perceptible change in the wind or atmosphere, either before or atter, and the only way we can account for the singular accident is that a while passed much passed much to strike the spars in all, including topgallant, masts, we lost the use of 150 may shore the passed much to strike the spars in all, including topgallant, masts, for outper land yard and ilboom. We see saved the sails and part of the spars and standing rigging. The hull is all right.

Pope of Rome, an Italian prince, with an Italian policy to carry out at no matter what expense to the other Catholic people, is a fair subject for Irish criticism, and it is from this standpoint I criticize him. I am a Catholic. I am a believer in the Catholic church, but I am an Irishman and not an Italian, and I am not to be sacrificed to the needs of Italian diplomacy."

Ready When Called Upon.

Paris, July 21.—The budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to maintain the public worship estimates. A banquet was given to President Carnot at Vizitle today. In a speech the President said the people nowadays have no fear for said the people nowadays have no fear for the right. If threatened, the government of the republic knows how to defend itself. The army is a nation in itself. It has a sense of its lofty mission, and will under-stand and worthily fulfil that mission on the days it is called upon. The leaders of the army have our confidence, and well know how to justify it should necessity arise.

Emperor moved from the saluting point loath to commence the work of dente into line with the troops, and the Czar, nohis widow and others at the inquest, is pathetic in the extreme, and if anything is ticing the action, nodded his thanks. The burst in the northwest, and for calculated to make Mr. Balfour an object of royal visitors drove through the principal reater hatred in Ireland, this painful narrative is destined to do it.

The suicide of Dr. Ridley lends additional strength to the opinion that Mr. Mandeville strength to the opinion that Mr. Mandev

rest of the night, refusing to put on the prison garb. The witness said he was aware that Mr. Mandeville had been punished for periods never before recorded in the warden's book. The munest was adjourned,

THE LEAGUE A NECESSITY.

John Morley on the Investigating Commission and Its Scope.

London, July 21.—John Morley today addressed the miners at Morpeth, and afterward spoke at a banquet on the occasion of the opening of a Liberal club at that place.

President Carnot Saturday unveiled a monumentat Vizelle erected in commemoration of the Assembly of 1788, when the deputies of the Dauphmy municipalites met and demanded the restoration of the states general. The President conferred the decoration of the Logion of Honor upon the sculptor of the monument.

Prince Bismarck, in the course of a long interview prior to the departure of Count Schouvaloff for St. Petersburg, handed the Russian ambassador a document expressing his views on the Bulgarian question. In it the chancellor favors the maintenance of treaty rights, at the same time taking into account Russia's legitimate claims.

King Humbert of Italy has pardoned the account Russia's legitimate claims.

King Humbert of Italy has pardoned the Socialist leader, Cipriani, who was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for killing a man in a brawl in Egypt. Cipriani has several times been elected to the Chamber of Deputies as a protest against his sentence, but the government compelled the Socialists to stop the agitation as a condition to granting him a pardon.

A meeting of Crangemen was held at Bel.

The work of evicting tenants has been resumed on the Vandeleur estates, in county Clare. James Madigan of Carnacalla had strongly barricaded his residence, and he poured cold water on the evictors, who used sledge hammers, crowbars and axes in effecting an entance: Madigan was arrested, together with two relatives who had assisted him. Several members of Parliament and a number of American and English visitors witnessed the scene.

Local volunteer military officers of Winment and a number of American and English visitors witnessed the scene.

Local volunteer military officers of Winnipeg, Man, have orders from General Middleton and Sir Adolphe Caron, minister of militia, to hold the recommands in readines to proceed on short notice to British Columbia and thence northward to the Skeena river to assist in quelling the Indian uprising there. Reports to the Hudson's Bay governor here indicate rather a serious saveral warlike tribes of Indians will join in an insurrection. Grave trouble is feared.

The North German Gazette, referring to reports in Paris papers to the effect that Emperor William's visit to St. Petersburg is a last effort to reconcile Russia, says: "The German policy remains in conformity with the Berlin treaty. The presence of Prince Ferdinand on the throne of Bulgaria has been from the outset recognized by Germany as a violation of that treaty. The meeting of the two emperors will in no wise change the German attitude toward Prince Ferdinand."

President Carnot was given an enthusiastic reception at Greenable less week.

Ex-Congressman Finerty Roundly Denounces It.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The letter of the Pope,
explaining the rescript on the Irish question, has naturally caused an unusual stir among the Irish citizens at Chicago. A reporter for a local paper called on ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, the gentleman most prominent in the meeting of protest called at Battery D, some weeks since, and called at Battery D, some weeks since, and asked him what he thought of the new explanation.

"I can only say what I said when the rescript was first discussed," was his reply. "It is an interference in Irish politics. If Archbishop Walsh had taken the ground he should have taken this second letter would never have been sent. If the Irish bishops of the inteenth century had the backbone of the English bishops of the thirteenth century, they could easily have brought Leo XIII. to terms. As it is, the fight falls on the people. The issue is made at last. For the last 700 years the Irish people have been suffering the tortures of the damned, because of papal interference in Irish affairs. Next to Eng.

MORE FATAL FLOODS.

THE ENTIRE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Mourning for Lost Ones at

Wheeling, W. Va. Swift Running Torrents Pouring

Through the Streets in a Twinkling.

Houses Swept Away by the Waters and the Inmates Drowned.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19 .- The full measure of this evening's calamity will not be known tonight, but it is certain that not less than 25 lives have been lost in this city and its immediate vicinity. The storm had been threatened Russia's Ruler Pleased.

St. Petersnurg, July 21.—When the Czar led his own regiment past Emperor all the afternoon, and at intervals drops of ice-cold rain fell, but nature seemed ice-cold rain fell, but nature seemed to be commenced to commence the work of detwo hours rain fell as it never fell before in

by the authority of the chief secretary,

Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Mandeville's fellow prisoner, said today that the revelations of the bis piece of cruelty would be worth thout sands of votes in England. The bulk of the transport of the property could cross in safety.

As soon as the size of the storm and its capacity for mischief was fully realized in

The streets all over the city are blocked with masses of mud, and it will be a week before things are again in shape. The telegraph wires are down in all directions and railroad communication is cut off at Benwood. Ex-Sheriff Henry Kemp was among the drowned.

MIDNIGHT.—Particulars of the flood show that it is simply appalling. The river rose three feet in 50 minutes.

Out on the National road the trains, coal chutes, houses and all are gone. The

chutes, houses and all are gone. The Wheeling & Elm Grove railroad was swept away for miles, and the road is covered six feet with water. Over the river the ruin is even worse.

The storm lasted less than an hour, flooding the streets from house to house. The Western Union telegraph office had a foot of water on the floor, and J. W. Hunter's spice mills two feet, and other buildings on Main and Market streets are as bad.

On the upper end of Goff street, high on the hill in the second ward, the water was over the tops of stoves and like objects, and when it receded left sediment on the stoves. Wagons in the valley of Wheeling creek were buried beneath the mud and debris.

creek were buried beneath the mud and debris.

The Chaplain street and Goff street bridges are both gone, and the Wood-street bridge is impassable. The Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis road is badly washed at places and at others covered a foot deep. The Ohio river trestle at the creek is gone. Sewers burst in several places and roads were washed so as to be impassable. A substantial bridge on the surburban Elm Grove motor line at Leatherwood was washed away. The loss to the city will reach \$50,000 and the damage to crops in the country is inestimable.

The ruin wrought by the cloudburst out of town is awful and can only be ascertained definitely when the means of communication are restored. Every hour or so new fatalities are reported.

A man named Keltz was washed away by Boggs' run and he and his horse were drowned. Four lives are lost at Elm Grove, five miles east.

EIGHT BODIES UNRECOVERED. Dire Results of the Wheeling Flood

Daily Coming to Light. WHEELING, W. Va., July 22 .- The seventh body of the victims of the flood of last Thursday night was found today on the river bank below the town, that of Tommie Hawley, aged 5 years, one of the

a lad employed at a bolting machine, was completely pierced by a bolt from the

St. John, N. B., July 21.—Charles Purves.

chest and emerged from his back some inches below the level of the point of entrance. The wound is not fatal. FEARFUL FATE OF A MACON LADY. While Out Sailing the Boat Cansizes.

and She Goes Over the American Falls. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 20.-Mrs. P. J. Tully, 22 years old, of Macon. Ga., lost her life yesterday afternoon by going over the American Falls. She came here with her husband a few weeks ago from Macon. Unbeknown to her husband, Mrs. Tully accepted an invi-

husband, Mrs. Tully accepted an invitation to go out sailing with H. Barber yesterday. They had gone quite a distance up the river when, in making a tack, Barber let go the sail and the boat turned keel up. They drifted down the river toward the cataract, slowly getting nearer the upper rapids.

A small boat from the yacht Titania succeeded in reaching the overturned boat to which Mrs. Tully and Barber were clinging. Barber was rescued, but Mrs. Tully loosened her hold and slipped down into the water, and at 6.30 her body, almost lifeless, passed under the Goat Island bridge, going over the falls a few seconds later. She had the reputation of being the handsomest brunette at Niagara. Population Doubled Since 1880

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20,-The State fornia a population at the present time of over a million and a half, nearly twice the population of 1880, according to the

Agricultural Exports for the Wears 1886, 1887 and 1888, from Jan. to July I of Each Year.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following table of exports of agricultural products from that port for six months from Jan. 1 to July 1 for each of

	1886.	1887.	1889.
Apples.bbls	191,854	26,521	\$9,935
B'eswax,fbs		30,169	2,493
Breadstuff's			
Wheatflour,		B #F0 050	2,515,112
pkgs	1,984,197	2,572,656	2,010,112
Rye flour,	1.097	1.558	1.193
bbls Corn meal,	1,001	2,000	1
bbls	66,417	55,159	61,309
Wheat, bu.,	15,301.737	24,322.162	7,862,780
Rye, bush	80.254	281.323	11/1
Oats, bush	575,313	81,608	68,477
Barley, bu	4,685	56,424	2,840
Pease, bush	111,834	133.194 7,030.757	52,065 3,419,788
Corn, bush.	14,640,706 442,707	344.399	467,963
Cotton, b'l's Hay, bales	51,084	38,924	88,285
lops, bales.	16,702	1.342	7.467
Oils.	10.702		
Lard, galls	363,795	276,923	288,592
ins'ed,gals	26,320	35,770	30,399
Provisions.			
Pork, bbls	98,292	95,181	87,799
Beef, bbls	26,966	32,048	39,813
Beef, tes	22,988	20,942	21,242
Cat meats,	143,674,124	126,207,847	101,421,027
fbs Butter, fbs	5,239,859	3,750,033	2,954,261
Cheese, fbs		23,518,241	28.113,156
Lard, lbs	122,977,816	88,397,821	89,615,459
Rice, tes	222,011,020		4
Rice, bbls	8,855	9.116	6,796
fallow, fbs.	13,466,237	17,461,383	29,547,967
Tobacco.		*****	04 434
crude, pgs	65.876	54,551	61,111
Mfd., ths	4.715.628	4.146.889	4.785,025

It will be observed that while the quantity of flour exported has been well susained, wheat and Indian corn both show an enormous falling off. The same is the ease, though not in so great a degree, with cut meats and butter, while cheese shows an increase compared with 1887.

The same is the gathered plough under deep and plantsweet corn or some useful crop.

As soon as any crop is harvested the ground should be cleared and something the plant of the plant of the plant of the soil covered and and something and the plant of the plant It will be observed that while the quan-

THE WHEAT - THE MAY - THE CLOVER.

The Wheat Barvest-Plowing Under

been heretofore reported by intelligent observers, and may be summarized by saying that the crop of winter wheat will be reduced in quantity, whatever the quality may be. The harvest will, says an Eastern authority, be a subject of absorbing interest, wherever it is in progress, or yet to come. Quality and condition will now depend chiefly on the state of the weather. Notwithstanding the spring has been a backwith standing the spring has been a backwithstanding the spring has been

spoils the field for winter wheat, and if the surface is left bare through the following winter to be washed away by floods, little of the benefit of the green manure remains the tollowing season. This is the great drawback in ploughing under sowed corn as green manure. We have seen many fields of sowed corn ploughed under, but never knew it to pay. For wheat, this preparation, if the winter be a wet one, unsures a more disastrous failure than is possible in any other way.

The condition of the growing wheat crop

The condition of the growing wheat crop

The condition of the growing wheat crop

The condition of the growing wheat crop in the different States has from time to time in last year's potato patch, look well to the different States has from time to time to the been heretofore reported by intelligent observers, and may be summarized by saying beetle loves the whole Solanum family. I

two to cure, then top them and bring them indoors.

Spring sown parsley is now in good using condition. If you use a lot of it in winter sow it now in a frame. Plants saved from early sowing usually run to seed before winter is over.

Pease sown now won't pay for the seed used in sowing them, better stop sowing till the end of July or Ang. 1. Even then it isn't certain that the crop will be wor'th the bother in connection with it. If we now have more pease than we can use, let them stay a week or two longer to ripen; they will make just as good seed as any you can buy.—(William Falconer in Rural New Yorker. Yorker.

THE POULTRY.

Selecting and Managing Laying

trous failure than is possible in any other way.

Clover furnishes more of the valuable elements of plantfood than any other green manure. But most of these go out into the manure heap when fed to stock. What the animal takes in making fat or butter is of comparatively little manurial value. Hence the importance of feeding at much of clover and of other nitrogenous foods as possible. They make manure worth in many cases a large part of the value of the food. If the farmer who grows and feeds clover keeps stock able to make a profit on the food given, both he and his land will prosper under the kind of management.—American Cultivator.

Selecting and Managing Layles in the specially for the production of eggs, and I here formulate my observations. The marks of a good layer are: Shanks, rather short and fine boned; body, square and symmetrical; head, small with prominist lively, ready to play or fight with her companions. Such birds may be found in all breeds, but especially in the Spanish Minorcas and the Canadian hens. Although

wet. All these uncertainties exist from no error of the grower, but in spite of his efforts.

It is sometimes amusing to read in our trade papers the necessity of giving more attention to the growing of the crop, as though any effort of the g ower could have averted the ovewhelming rains of last August, when our fields were drowned out. Hundreds of good farmers had to buy even the potatoes they consumed, their crops proving failures on account of the excessive rains. We know a young farmer whose last crop of tobacco was grown in 1885. This he still holds. Of the two previous crops one was killed by freezing in August, and the other cut to pieces by hail. Both these crops were ploughed under. Now, all the care in the world would have availed nothing in such cases, Good care and good seasons will make good crops,—[American Cultivator.]

THE CELERY. When to Plant and How to Cultivate. when to Plant and How to Collitates and a constitution of the cond. It the farmer who grows and focal clover have does along the cond. It the farmer who grows and focal clover have the conditions. So that the conditions are the conditions of the

butchered possesses, that they may judge from the live weight the net weight of beef. John C. Imboden, a judge at the recent fat stock show, reported figures from which we gather the following figures: A Sussex heifer, having a gross weight of 1600, gave a gross weight of 1039, or a decrease of 33 per cent. from original weight, Three Herefords gave the following: One two-year-old heifer, gross weight 1360, net 899, a decrease of about 34 per cent.; a yearling When to Plant and How to Cultivate. steer, gross weight 1280, net 826, decrease it is but five or six years ago or so that the of 35 per cent.; calf. five days over one

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOSE—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25. 1888.

| Continue will be the properties of the properties

crop. But for the first crop, which is interested to get in each words are used laid up on each side of the rows being kept in means 2½ feet pant is far enough to plant means a state on each side. By this means 2½ feet pant is far enough to plant means a state of the source by these methods very large. Of course by these methods very large of the crops being to what he gardener calls on the partially blanch as they grow—in other words, belong to what he gardener calls with the series of the foliage white, in fact an other ere now several kinds of celery grown of the partially blanch as they grow—in other words, belong to what he gardener calls with the series of the foliage white, in fact an allow the series of the foliage white, in fact an of every leaf, innstead of being green, has more of less of the foliage white, in fact an other feature of some importance is of them green, that is mid is deprived of light by and to use the insectiodes yieldicularly, we have the surface of the marketimen. One other feature of some importance is of them green, than yet the parties of the some interest of the server is that the parties of the server is the ser

ant than otherwise. The physical phenomen at the lead up to the departure of vitality from the body are often characterized by great suffering. There may be pain, suffocation due to the irregularity in the action of the heart and lungs, and, above all, intense mental anguish. But when death begins all feeling of discomfort in mind or body disappears; pain, in whatever part it may be situated, ceases to be perceived; the heart may beat with still greater irregularity, the lungs fail still more notably to perform their functions; nothing has happened to dissipate the fear or remorse or sorrow that have harassed the dying person, but the perceptions, the intellect, the emotions, the will, are blunted and no longer respond to excitations that formerly moved them.

Death as we see it in persons who have

longer respond to excitations that formerly moved them.

Death as we see it in persons who have suffered from a more or less protracted illness is not generally an act that is accomplished in a few moments of time. It may even last for several hours, during which period the vital forces are extinguished little by little, so gradually, in fact, that we are not able to determine the exact instant at which life becomes extinct.

Physiologists speak of death as occurring through the cessation of the action of either the brain or the heart or the lungs. But the brain cannot be regarded as an organ absolutely essential to life, however necessary it may be to its regular and systematic course. The entire organ may be remoyed.

the malius and mix it would with the addition and mix would be the manner and mix would be the manner and mix would be covered with a great or more of the land is not good, and the cover with a great or more of the land is not good, and the cover with a great or more of the land is not good, and the cover with a great or more of the land is not good, and the cover with a great or more of the land is not good to the covered when the cover with a great or more of the covered with a great or more of the covered with a great or more of the covered when the covered with a great or more of the covered with a great or more of the covered when the covered with a great or more of the covered when the covered with a great or more of the covered when the

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D.

CARL DUNDER.

Looks Like Some More Jobs on Him, According to What He Tells the Police Sergeant. [Detroit Free Press.]

"Oh! yes! You are the man who was never coming down here again!" exclaimed Sergeant Bendall yesterday as Carl Dunder entered the station. 'Vhell, I dunno. Maype I like to shpeak mit you a leedle.' "Speak on. I suppose you have been

swindled again." 'Sergeant, maype you snow how she vhas

vhas a Cleveland man, I hear?"
"I vhas."
"Und you like to haf Shake be some boss in der building of dot post office und earn

VALUABLE

lamented from the cemetery gates to the | zine to one address will be returned. A Parson Buys a Cambling Outfit.

[Minneapolis Journal.]

There is one itherant Methodist preacher in the city whose experience at the unclaimed express package sale on Thursday has since furnished his friends, who were

DEATH BELIEVED PAINLESS

in the secret, with considerable amusement. Under the mistaken idea that in some lengthy packages, nicely covered with white cloth, were concealed valuable treasures, he bid a good price and became the proud possessor—oh, horrors—of a fare outproud possessor

[From Puck.]





one second after my arrival home.

"Is Mr. — in?" asked a visitor at an office in the Moffit building of the office boy.
"Naw."
"Do you know where he is?"
"Nope; his aunt's dead, an' I guess he's either at the funeral or at the ball game."

The state of the s

 Practical Farmer
 2.00

 Prairie Farmer
 2.00

 Peterson's Lady's Magazine
 2.00

 Popular Science News
 1.00

 Popular Science Monthly
 5.00

Presbyterian Review 3.00
Philadelphia Medical Times 4.00
Philadelphia Practical Farmer 2.00 Rideout's Magazine.....

2.60

5,60 3.00 4.10 3.00

5.00

 Sunny South
 2.00

 St. Nicholas
 3.00

 Saturday Night (weekly story)
 3.00

 Spirit of the Times
 5.00

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 2.50

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 4.00

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 2.50

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 5.00

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 1.25

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 2.40

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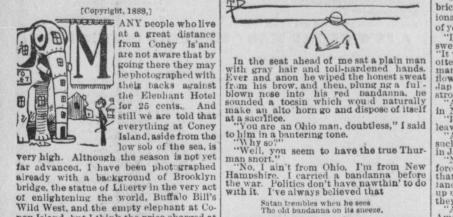
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Advantages of Living in a Trunk Room -A Man with an Ear for Music.



ANY people who live at a great distance from Coney Is'and

Wild West, and the empty elephant at Coney Island, but I think the price charged at Wild West, and the empty elephant at Coney Island, but I think the price charged at the latter place is more reasonable than at most other points. I got two tintypes there and had a gilt watch chain put on by the artist for 45 cents. In one picture he also allowed me to hold his gold-headed cane. No man can be utterly given up to the lust for gain when he can do this for one who is an utter stranger to him.

I showed these pictures to a rival artist farther down the Rue de Hewgag, and told him how cheap I got them. He said he would not be outdone in generosity, and so he photographed me twice for 39 cents, with his wife's head on my shoulder.

"It's unis how admanta on its sneeze.

"I suppose that it is often in your case taken for a campaign badge."

"Yep. Badge? I should say so. If I've been ast to lickah up today once I'll bate I've been ast fawty times. They say that the Republican party is the free lickah party. But so far it strikes me that the Democratis are a good deal frear with their lickah than the Republicans ah."

We got pretty well acquainted during the evening, and finally rode back to New York together. Sitting below, where we could some soft that the Democratis are a good deal frear with their lickah than the Republicans ah."

We got pretty well acquainted during the evening, and finally rode back to New York together. Sitting below, where we could some soft thought, the old gently and the said he would not be outdone in generosity, and so he photographed me twice for 39 cents, with his wife's head on my shoulder.

cated just south of the cerebellum.
You then look fixedly at a large red card,
on which is in inscribed:

To trust is bust: To bust is injurious; No trust, no bust, No bust, no permanent injury, or words to that effect. I have modified the stanza so that it cannot impair the circula-tion of a Sunday paper. I have made a rough drawing here of the sicture as it now appears.



ADVANTAGES OF THE HEAD-REST.

In this picture one notices first the utter air of abandon which artists have so long and so hopelessly sought. The whole attitude seems to say, "I am abandoned, and I am giad of it." The artist said that if I had been stouter he could have more successfully concealed the head-rest. As it is, he admits himself that the effect of the picture is confusing, and that the spectator finds himself constantly asking which is the portrait and which is the head-rest?

The elephant is somewhat foreshortened in the drawing, and put in the extreme background so as not to detract from the strength of the head-rest. For that reason he is massed on the flank of the picture.

The Elephant hotel may be discerned for some distance out at sea. On landing, the spoor is at once discovered. Securing several native Boers from the West End, I entered the pop-corn and hot-sausage jumple, which lies to the north, where a loud trumpeting could be heard. We were delayed for some time by the hostile fakirs who occupied the peanut kraals in the Hewgag country. For that reason, night set in before we sighted our game. It was just dusk, and the low wail of the kazoo came across the tropical stillness, mingled with the heavy grunt of the hired hand, who had come here for much-needed re-t, and was now engaged in ascertaining how many pounds he could lift, when suddenly I saw the eye of the elephant



OBTAINING MUCH-NEEDED REST.

peering down towards the iron pier. The eye of the elephant at night is bright and effulent. At a distance it is somewhat mellowed down, but as you approach it the expression is severe and insolent. The eye loses its gentle lustre and becomes coldly luminous.

loses its gentle lustre and becomes coldly luminous.

Hastily handing over my valuable watch to one of the Boers, and telling him that in case I should never return alive he should turn it in to the Hotel Brighton towards my board, I stealthily crawled through an aperture in the gloaming, seened the nigh hind leg of the infuriated brute, and in a moment after had plunged headlong into his vitals.

The Elephant Hotel was not overcrowded at the time I visited it. Rooms there are not numbered, but designated as the hip room, the shoulder room, the eye room, etc. The trunk room was vacant. So were the headquarters. On the top is a howdan. From this howdah one can readily see the western extremity of the Atlantic ocean and the eastern limit of the United States. "This is a pretty howdah do," I ejaculated to a man who seemed to be in charge. He made no reply, but softly cut another notch pon the edge of a board which he held in his lap.

The Elephant Hotel is hellow clear to the

eagerly questioned by his family as to the bride's costume.

"Well," he said. "she had on some sort of a dress, with a lot of flub-dubbery of some kind or 'nother down the front of it, and a thing-a-ma-jig on the back of it, and a long tail of some stuff. I do' know what it was, dragging out behind, and a lot of flip-flap flounces over the whole thing.

"The' wa'n't no arms to it, and she had a lot of white truck, soft and floppy-like, on her head, and that's just all I know about it," all of which must have been very unsatisfactory to the ladies of his household. The Elephant Hotel is hollow clear to the

A somnambulist would stand a poor show there is the lived in the eye room, for instance, it would be a common thing for him to be down in the mouth when he woke up.

Consy Island is provided with delightful music this year. A handsome hall, with comfortable seats, and within sound of the ever low-spirited and complaining sea, is filled by those who come to hear the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, under the leadership of the handsome and fluent Herr Seidl. Herr Seidl does not play any instrument himself, but makes the gestures and punctuates the music. He also shows the piccelo where to put in the piano, and points out to the tubas where it would be a good idea to sock in the fortissimo. Music is his heart's delight, He would rather

Satan trembles when he sees The old bandanna on its sneeze.

on the burow that went on to state

TO A MOUSE. ON TURNING HER UP IN HER NEST WITH THE PLOUGH, NOVEMBER, 1785.

[Robert Burns.]

O, what a panic's in thy breastie! Thou need na start awa sae hasty,

Wi' murdering pattle.

I'm truly sorry man's dominion Has broken Nature's social union, An' justifies that ill opinion Which makes thee startle

A daimen-icker in a thrave

'S a sma' request;
I'll get a blessin' wi' the lave,

Its silly wa's the win's are strewin'; An' naithing, now, to big a new ane,

Thou saw the fields laid bare an' waste. An' weary winter comin' fast, An' cozie here, beneath the blast, Thou thought to dwell,
Till crash! the cruel coulter passed

Has cost thee mony a weary nibble. Now thou's turn'd out for a' thy trouble, But house or hald, To thole the winter's sleety dribble

An' crawrench cauld.

But, Mousie, thou art no thy lane In proving foresight may be vain.
The best laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft a-gley,
An' lea's us nought but grief an' pain
For promised joy.

I guess an' fear.

VIII. Still, thou art blest, compared wi' me. The present only toucheth thee. But, och! I backward cast my e'e

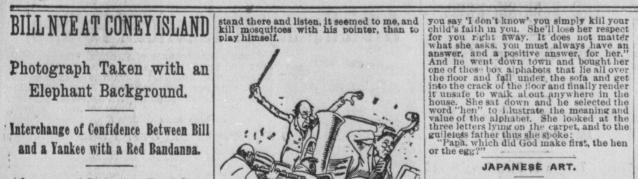
[Youth's Companion.]
The average man usually finds himself at sea when he undertakes a description of a the wedding of a niece in a distant city, was eagerly questioned by his family as to the

An' never miss it.

O' foggage green; An' bleak December's winds ensuin',

At me, thy poor earth-born companion An' fellow-mortal.

What then? Poor beastle, thou maun live!



The Choice Specimens Rarely Permitted to be Brought Over Here. (New York Telegram,

"So you do not consider that the Japanese bric-a-brac which adorns most of our fashonable dwellings is a genuine illustration of your native art?"

"It is an abomination," smilingly answered an intelligent Japanese student. "It would not be endured at home. I have often wondered why there was such a demand for screens with gorgeously painted lowers, fish and birds ou background. No lap ness gentleman would have such mon-strosities in his house."

Are there no choice works of art for sale New York?"

Are there no choice works of art for sate in New York?"

"I doubt it. They are rarely permitted to leave Japan."

"Are not the Japanese articles which find such ready sale in this country in demand in Japan?"

"No. They are only made to supply the foreign market. Our artists are astonished that Americans and Europeans should lancy such ugly things. People here stick up ugly things all over their walls, which they think have come from Japan.

"A little more discrimination will do Americans no harm. It is a mistake to accept shop goods without knowing whether they are correct examples of Japanese art or only ludicrous imitat ons made to sell. The Japanese are very chary in their deco-The Japanese are very chary in their decorations. They may have a wonderful store of pictures or other choice works of art, but they do not display them all at once. They are generally brought out singly to be enjoyed one at a time."

THE INDIAN OF THE ISTHMUS How the Natives of Central America Live in Idleness All Their Days.

would not be outdone in generosity, and she photographed me twice for 39 cents, with his wife's head on my shoulder.

There is a generous but sprited rivalry between the photographers of Coney Island which is certain to place lifelike pictures within the reach of all.

The cold, cast-iron head-rest is still used there. The artist moves your features around over your face by means of his two large copper-colored thumbs, which look and feel as though they had escaped from a jar of alcohol in a medical college and come down bere to have a good time and give themselves up to pleasure.

When the artist has so arranged your face that you look as full of emotion as a snow man, only hotter and madder, he brings out a pair of iron dumb-bells attached to an upright rod and puts your head against the machine. This is called a head-rest, The head-rest is so called because it resis itself against one's head, It is applied by putting the cold iron prongs or do goods against the love of home and offspring, which is located just south of the cerebellum.

You then look fixedly at a large red card, on which is in inscribed:

Our pokens always want to go suffice than balance from the work folks always want to go surish ow folks always want to go surish ow folks always want to go surish on the how folks always country to buke and one thing and another comes to this country to the man and the content monitous. Like a vacation, and when we get enough the avacation, and when we get enough the get a vacation, and when we get enough the get monickeys, as the feller says and catch Roman malaria or by the got a blamed sight better meawnths rich the present minnt, while suit would be a swell one in his own circle. Now, right at the present minnt, while suit would be a swell one in his own circle. Now, right at the present minnt, while so the result of the cere land and present with a twing from the previous of the cere o l kind of browse around and skin out every day on a little one-hoss picnic up the river or out to this island or the bay, or fishin' or crabbin', or sumthin' or other every day for two or three weeks. Then I go back and tell about it.

"That's the way everybody does. They want a change, I s'pose. Then their own home seems a blamed sight better to them when they get back. It's pooty tough on folks when they've got to stay right to home all the time, man or woman. A feller actually gets to hate the wail paper, and he hates the old furniture, and gets tired of lockin' at the pictures of Washington about to become the father of h s country, and all the other pictures get to look measly, and the everlastin' howers in the settin'-room begin to look like delusions.

"Then's the time to skin out and tend the county fair down to Coney Island. Folks want a change, and they of the country is always new; it is never allowed to age, the demand is so great. They drink this raw spirit, nearly all alcohol, in such vast quantities that it soon kills them. Much of the revenue of the government is derived from the tax on this iquor, but it is the death of the people. Lown along the western coastif an Indian finds himself short of money he goes to some storekeeper and says; "Master, I am left to on the burow that went on to state that whilst there was probly no place like They are natural drinkers, and they do not know what moderation is; they drink until they can hold no more. The whiskey of the country is always new; it is never allowed to age, the demand is so great. They drink this raw spirit, nearly all alcohol, in such vast quantities that it soon kills them. Much of the revenue of the government is derived from the tax on this inquor, but it is the death of the people.

Down along the western coast if an Indian finds himself short of money he goes to some storekeeper and says; Master, I am going to get out some rubber, how much will you pay for 25 pounds?" The answeris anywhere from \$4 to \$8. The Indian returns in a week, receives the money, and is is anywhere from \$4 to \$8. The Indian returns in a week, receives the money, and is able to drink and idle away his time for a month. Or, if he regards rubber working too hard, he has only to look around for the zapote tree. This has a gum or resin, resembling molasses candy, which is known in New York and other large cities as "chicle gum." and is used by confectioners to give that peculiar and pleasant flavor to "tutti-frutti" ice-cream. It is a very lightweight gum, and he may gather so many poends of it in a day that in eight hours he has enough money to live on for two weeks. He sleeps under an open straw shelter, in heavy fors and miasmas, breathing in death vapors from the swamps, and soon passes away. Whiskey is his curse, and though the race is dying out it will be home, and no doubt she ort to be contented, she had got wore out with the wall paper, and the hair-cloth chairs jest made her gag, and so while she was doing wrong to pizen herself, and she knew it, and that they'd probly hev to hire help in the house now, she had thought for a long time that the smell of fried pork and warm dishwater was warpin her mind. So before she had went crazy and kil ed several of the children, and mutilated the neighbors, and bit the old man, she had decided to take advantage of a lucid interval and light out in search of a change.

THE OLD TINDER-BOX.

but that is the main idea and the thought germ, as a talented man would call it. Her husband's folks read the letter and claimed she d already got to wandering in her mind before she wrote it, but the neighbors got together and voted that it was infested more or less all the way through with thought germs, as you would call 'em, and they had it printed in a country paper, and since that our wimmen folks up that way git out more."

Just then the boat bumped against the iron pier at New York, and we shook hands and separated, each one striving to add h's share to the general riot which takes place on a crowded boat when she lands at the dock.

Bill Nye. Making Fire with Flint and Steel-The Dangerous Friction Match. [Henry M. Brooks in June Wide Awake.]

Probably there are few children of the present day who have ever seen or even heard of the old-fashioned tinder-box and matches. Yet fifty years ago the friction match now so universally used had but just been invented and did not come into general use for many years. Before the year 1836, or thereabouts, housekeet ers were obliged to use matches of domestic manufacture. These were small pieces of white pine wood, perhaps twice the size of our match, the ends of which had been dipped in melted brimstone. A small iron skillet in which to melt the brimssone was once a common kitchen utensil in many families in New Engand, if not elsewhere. The only way to light one of these brimstone matches was to bring it in contact with a spark of file. For this purpose there used to be kept in every house a small tin box filled with burnt rags, and this was called a tinderbox. In order to obtain a light a common gun-flint was struck with considerable force against a piece of steel made of convenent size, which produced a few sparks; these lodging upon the burnt rags made sufficient fire to enable one to readily light the match. These smouldering rags (for the sparks thus obtained did not produce a b aze) were afterward extinguished by a round tin cover called a damper. To thus create fire required some experience, especially in damp weather or with cold fingers on winter mornings. We have known people to make "a bad piece of work" with the filn and steel and to succeed only with great patience in "striking a light." If one happened to be cross or nervous the chances were that he could not sight to see the good wife of the house running across the street with a shovel to borrow a shovelful of "live coals" from a neighbor, the children's chores" to prepare wood for the matches, and to dip the ends in melted brimstone. These matches were some times to be bought in shops, but New England economy more frequently led each family to prepare its own. Still it was not uneommon for poor children to make a care was exercised at night by Probably there are few children of the present day who have ever seen or ever

fire through the year, without recourse to tinder-box and matches.

The modern friction match was welcomed by most housekeepers, a though here and there some old people objected to it, considering it a dangerous article, as no doubt it is when carelessly used or left lying about. The first friction match invented required to be drawn acros a piece of fine sand-paper in order to produce a light. This was called a lucifer, and was much safer, although not so convenient, as of fine sand-paper in order to produce a light. This was called a lucifer, and was much safer, although not so convenient, as the present match. Then came the present patent friction matches, which used to be called "loco-foces." There were no fancy match boxes in "old tunes," and the tinderbox was not considered an ornamental article, but was kept out of sight in the cupboard or on the kitchen mantelp ecc.

We find in a Saleun newspaper of June 30, 1836, the following: A Wonder—"Notwithstanding the convenience of those dangerous little articles, friction matches, which are in most everybody's hands, but which with all their charm bid fair to prove a heavy curse to the community, we learn that there is one man in Saleun, a respectable tradesman, who keeps a store where we should generally expect to find such things, but who has never sold them, nor allowed them to be used on his premises. At his house and shop he sticks to the old-fashioned flint, steel and tinder. He shows his wisdom in so doing. How many more can say as much?"

A MONEYLESS QUEEN.

KATE TANNATT WOODS.

[COPYRIGHT BY AUTHOR, 1888.]

She sat upon my doorstep, surrounded by She sat upon my doorstep, surrounded by a train of courtiers, who gazed eagerly in her face and listened to her words. What her words were I had no means of knowing, but the gestures could not be mistaken.

She had avidently been to the cureus.

"If I had a friend, miss, if I ever could be like." but the gestures could not be mistaken.

She had evidently been to the circus.

"If I had a friend, miss, if I ever could have a friend, I think she would be like which had just left town, and all she had witnessed was faithfully portrayed for the benefit of the street gamins, her followers talks with Honora, and then the summer

Something in the girl's face attracted my from the city. attention, and, as my doorstep was her throne whenever she chose to amuse or instruct her faithful subjects, I det rmined to win her confidence. How to do so was a girl's relatives in England and had taken serious question, for the slightest move-ment in the vestibule always resulted in

| Serious question, for the slightest move-ment in the vestibule always resulted in

| For many months her picture hung in my immediate flight.

At last fortune favored me, and I came dreams, but no tidings came from over the apon the group one day after returning sea. from a walk just in time to hear her reprove one of the lads for stealing a little never forget her; she was a wonderful ruit which grew temptingly near the fence. | child." "Wait one moment and you shall all have some." I said, and soon I had the pleasure fate are woven while we work or wait. It of seeing a basketful distributed impartially comforted me a little to know through

The girl's shabby clothing, worn out shoes missed in Hen's alley; it revived me to hear and neglected condition, contrasted strangely with her classic features and strangely with her classic features and her fervor; and once when Blearie stood pensive expression. She seemed anxious to before her picture and choked down great dispense her gifts and hurry away; and a sobs I felt my heart throb with unutterable ook of disappointment passed over her longing to see the girl whose life had so 'Won't you come into the garden and

help me gather some fruit for yourself?" that made life dear. A beloved brother let "As I quietly insisted the girl came, and fall his task one day, and never lifted it after some simple chatter, intended to draw again. For his sake I sailed from home, her out. I learned that she was motheriess and tried in foreign lands to catch some breeze which might restore him to health. being briefly translated means when not when at last I saw the dear life ebling ander the influence of liquor. The girl did not care to speak of herself

evidently, and I did not press my queries after I learned her place of atole. To my find one moment of his waning life sad-amazement her home was in another sec-dened by my bitter grief. tion of the city, more than a mile from my

"Do you mind our sittin' on the steps?" she asked suddenly, as she was about to

My first impulse was to say yes, for one must admit that a group of street gamins are not calculated to ornament or improve home and America seemed more distant the appearance of any respectable dwelland suggested a place under a tree quite near, where visitors would not disturb her heard a voice say: self or friends. I was determined to study the owner of those classic features.

"Some folks drives us off," she said, "and I won't let 'em sit there if it plagues you; "Some folks drives us off," she said, "and I wen't let 'em sit there if it plagues you; temp ation of the thin hand wearied they mind me." "You know them so well, I suppose." She gave me a peculiar look, as if doubt-

ing my sanity, and answered: "I never saw today's gang before, and maybe I won't know one of tomorrow's ex- in the dear old yard at home; of the old cept Blearie. You saw him, the boy with the club foot and one blue eye and one black and the restful sounds of summer time; of

ular friend?"

my strange guest went her way.

As soon as circumstances would permit. I made my way to the quarter of the city

made my way to the quarter of the city where my new friend lived. She was not at home; indeed, she seldom was, a neighbor told me. bor told me.
"She was queer. Yes, she had been to a gentleness akin to a benediction.

school and could read fine, but had some trouble with her eyes; so the dispensary cence, and as Honora said, "full of now dector said she must live in the open air goodness out of then misery: but," she and not look at books. It was wonderful how children took to her. There was boys an girls who couldn't be the an' giris who couldn't be kept in by their own folks, but Honora would jis' wind 'em round her finger. Maybe you've heard of Denny Lency, who was took up for stealin' Well, miss, the priest an' no one could shame that boy, he was so hard like; an' after they'd all scolded an' fuss d with him, Honora she jist said semethin' to him an' he was changed. It's a power she do have, miss; an' no one can speak evil of her a word; she is so quiet an' full of queer fancies. They say her mother was English born, an' a fine lady; but the

was English born, an' a fine lady; but the father is run down now, whatever he was. It's a strange sight to see that girl goin' hither an' yon, with children a-taggin' at her heels an' she so quiet with 'em. It would edify yourself to hear the stories she tells, so fine and beautiful an' she speaking them all out like she had learned them."

"She has a fine face," I said.

"Well, her heart is better, miss; thet girl is more good here than a policeman: there's never a row she can't stop if she's to be found on time, and even my own man in his cups will mind himself if she comes in an' speaks a word or two. Some says it's her nice voice; some it's her eyes; but more thinks she's a gift. I hope you'll not be gettin' her away, miss, for her father could never be kept out of disgrace without her, an' the

away, miss, for her father could never be kept out of disgrace without her, an' the neighborhood wouldn't be dacint to live in."

On my way home I pondered over this suggestion. If this girl of fourteen was a ministering spirit to these people and all about her, should I interfere?

Would not my blundering attempts to elevate the individual destroy her influence? And yet, was there nothing to be done for her? Must a girl with such a face stay forever in the slums? Could such a spirit be hampered in any locality? Would not such a soul aspire and find its true level without material and?

Oueen Honora became my problem.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith received their guests in the most cordial manner, and a little before 10 c'lock the dining-room doors were fore 10 c'lock the dining-room doors were the most cordial manner, and a little before 10 c'lock the dining-room doors were fore 10 c'lock the dining-room doors were fore 10 c'lock the dining-room doors were the dining-room doors were compend.

This unparalleled generos ty on the part of their host amazed his guests, and they sat down feeling some computations of conscience for the unkind things they had often said about his stingines. Before they s

reverence. She was magnetic, powerful, winning.

I found myself working with greater rapidity as her earnestness increased, and when at last her story ended and she drooped her head like one wearied, I too let tall my hand and cared no longer for the picture before me.

The girl's mental exaltation taxed her

A few more sittings, a few more quiet

came, and for three months I was absent

To die far from home and friends is death, indeed, but to survive our loved ones and

my weak head; I cannot tell; but I

some way or for some reason reminded me

Ben's aliey, and 'Blear'e', spends grandpa's

printing office. He is still 'morning edition' in another way."

PLEASE PAY AT THE DOOR.

A Thrifty Farmer Gives a Novel

Strawberry Party with Great Eclat.

The strawberry season never comes in a

than the "unknown country."

grandpa, I must help her."

physical strength, and her pale cheeks retalled me to my duty.

"Drink this, Henora," I said as I held a glass of milk to her lips, and the girl meekly obeyed. She made no comment on her weak condition, and seemed resigned when Blearie brought her shabby hat and remarked that he must go. She was equally resigned when I bade him leave her with me, as I saw plainly that she required rest. I kept her with me as long as possible that I kept her with me as long as possible that or decreasing. night, and although not a word was said concerning the story of the afternoon, it

night she said with an appealing glance of Something About an Item in Very Natural History. [Texas Siftings.]

> I am going to write this article for my own amusement to fill up space. My editor objects to natural history anecdotes, but I feline know more about the cat this week than anything else, so I am preparing this item on purpose.
>
> It has been kinted in well-informed circles that the cat is a quadruped, because, forsooth, it has four feet, but any such is formed by the cat is a quadruped, because, for sooth, it has four feet, but any such is formed by the cat is a quadruped, because, for sooth, it has four feet, but any such is formed by the cat is a quadruped of the cat is a quadrup than anything else, so I am preparing this | si

forsooth, it has four feet, but any such claim is four-feeted when we remember forsooth, it has four feet, but any such claim is four-feeted when we remember that every yard contains at least one cat at the habits of ants for 22 years to discover that their average life is only 35 days.

that every yard contains at least one cat at nights, and a yard is only three feet.

How cats originated is only known to the premoters of the scheme, but they are indigenous to roo's, back fences and vacant lots, and command considerable attention from the community at large and small. It is believed that the earlier settlers came from Kamscatka, while other accounts assert that Catalonia was their native country. When you meet a Catalonia you might ask it.

That their average life is only 35 days.

On the passenger list of an outgoing European steamer this week, the following names stood in juxtaposition: Hull, Hogg.

London omnibuses are to be illuminated with the electric light, the storage battery to be carried under the seat of the drivers.

A Somerville lady boasts that she has been married 25 years, and during the time that she has increased in weight 100 pounds.

Mrs. Kramer, living near Moxley, Ga.

Cats are omniverous, carnivorous, gram-Cats are omniverous, carnivorous, gramnivorous and the rest of the ivorouses. They kill mice and rats, and some people have seen Catskill mountains, but this statement is as old as the hills themselves.

Cats are of two brands, the Tom and the Tai-by, and there used tabby a third species called the "cat-o'-nine-tails" but this is being regularly used up—at the peniientiary.

Although the cat is called a domestic animal it is not quite so u-eful as a horse or a cow, but a cattle furnish more music than either of the larger quadrupeds. And its hearers get more mew sick, too.

The power that an average cat has over the ordinary human being is remarkable. I have known men lie awake at night Blearie how sincerely Queen Honora was Four years passed, and with them much

The power that an average cat has over the ordinary human being is remarkable. I have known men lie awake at night and listen to the impromptu duets of a Tom and Tabby, listen to the soul-stirring melody of an inspired nocturne, and, in the wildness of their en husiasm, lacking the prescribed floring tribute to merit, throw to the performers their bootjacks, boots and even chamber crockery. I have known men to do this. I have seen them do it. I have done it myself.

It has been said and truly that a cat has nine lives, and this one powerful reason why insurance companies can never be got to insure the life or lives of pussy. If you ask them to do so they will say it is impussyble.

And yet "to what base uses may we yet return?" A Chicago barber says he charged delegated and the ordinary human being is remarkable. I hotels a cent.

A Court street. Boston, gents' furnisher recently manufactured for a customer a dozen collars, size 22, and two merino undershirts, size 52.

A Miss Leg of Montana has just married a man named Hand. She thought she would rather be a right Hand than a left Leg.—New York Tribune.

A ccording to General Greely's predictions last month the hottest days of the summer were to be the latter part of last week and running through this.

A woman worth some \$15,000 has been committed to a Philadelphia almshouse, presumably to save the price of board for greedy heirs expectant. We wandered up and down in vain, and away in that quiet home in Southern Italy, my courage rose to desperation, and I sang and read-aye, even laughed-lest he should

ceremonies and legal restrictions concerning the dead in foreign lands is double syble.

And yet "to what base uses may we yet return?" A cat, when really dead for the ninth and last time of asking, is not only used for base purposes but for fiddles also, and it must bow to circumstances.

It would be a violinsinuation to say that it did not do its duty as well in death as in life, and if any one familiar with the midnight pleadings of a favorite tom-cat should listen to the alleged music of an amateur violinist and not recognize the affinity between their respective performances, that man or woman is dead to the wonderful coincidence of nature.

The Bancroft Journal reports the arrival of a 100-pound girl in the family of a certaint.

A Chicago barber says he charged delegates to the convention as high as 50 cents apiece for a poor shave, and all were so extend that none kicked.

Salmon fishers at Woodbush, Dunbar, England, recently found in one of their nets a rish with the body and tail of a salmon and the head of a haddock.

A bottle, thrown overboard from the steamer Celtic, June 30, 1886, was picked appeared to the convention as high as 50 cents apiece for a poor shave, and all were so extend that none kicked.

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A bottle, thrown overboard from the Bancroft Journal reports the arrival of a 100-pound girl in the family of a certain the charge of a haddock. death-an agony intens fied.

When all was over I was ill: so ill, that "An American, alone and in trouble? Oh,

remember that a sweet perfume came gently to my senses, a perfume which in

respective performances, that man or woman is dead to the wonderful coincidence of nature.

LIFE IN MARS.

We Should All Be Lightweights

There—Without Lungs or Liver.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Astronomers, admirable on so many points, are never so stupid and unimaginative as when meditating on the probabilities of life beyond this earth, that old and fascinating topic of "more worlds than one."

They take their terrestrial notions and experiences much too blindly into space: they ask if there be an atmosphere in the moon.

There are 621 newspapers printed in Berof the cinnamon roses growing by the door house itself, with its open door; of sunshine "Yes, I had seen him. Was he a particthere and Blearie's eyes; and, sweetest of all, Honora's pensive face.

They take their terrestrial notions and exall, Honora's pensive face.
I think I smiled then, quite forgetting in

the studio near the roof, of the pictures that rifend?"

"No: I never had a friend. Ho's picked in py some of the big cores, and they don't all. Honora's pensive face.

"In the picture of the pictures of th

A CAMEL'S REVENCE. How an Unlucky Boy Who Had

Beaten One Met His Death. [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] amela very poor character. According to undomesticated and savage, rendered serviceable not by tameness but by stupidity. One passion alone he possesses namely, revenge, in the carrying out of which he shows an unexpected degree of far-thoughted malice, united with all the cold

certain village in the West without the citizens thereof indulging in some sly jokes

thoughted malice, united with all the cold stupidity of his usual character. One instance of this I weil remember.

A lad of about 14 had conducted a large camel, laden with wood, to another village at about half an hour's distance. As the animal loitered or turned out of the way its driver struck it repeatedly, and harder than it seems to have thought he had a right to do. But not finding the occasion favorable for taking immediate quits, it bade its time; nor was that time long in coming.

A few days later the same lad had to reconduct the beast, unladen, to his own village. When they were about half way on the road, and at some distance from any habitation, the camel suddenly stopped, looked deliberately round in every direction to assure himself that no one was in sight, and finding the road clear of passengers, made a step forward, seized the unlucky boy's head in its monstrous mouth and, lifting him into the air, flung him down again with the upper part of his skull completely torn off.

with the upper part of his saun completely torn off.
Having thus satisfied its revenge, the brute quietly resumed its pace toward the village, as though nothing were the matter, till some men who had observed the whole proceeding, though unfortunately at too great a distance to be able to afford timely help, came up and killed it.

Iced Drinks in Summer.

Carrying a Grudge Too Far. (Lowell Citizen.)
We like the Boston Herald, and we venerate the Lowell Courier, but we cannot educate ourselves up to enjoy seeing our paragraphs printed in the former and credited to the latter.

SCISSORS AND PASTE.

A Philadelphia exchange reckons that a

be I man in a good hotel walks 15 miles a day. He can't keep it up more than five or six years.

At a dinner given by the Baroness de Reu-

ter at Richmond, at the Star and Garter, "over 70 poker players sat down together

There are 621 newspapers printed in Berlin. Fifty-four are official papers, 70 political, 165 have to do with literature, science and art, 217 are commercial and 30 religious.

station hands discover him. Then all he has to do is to board the next train and get off at the next station for another nap. There is indignation in Chicago because solicemen refused to let carriages or teams lecorated with American flags enter Lincoln Park on the Fourth of July. An anti-moustache movement has set in n London. The Morning Bandanna has begun publication in Tyler, Tex.

Bonnets are now worn by the squaws of the Cheyenne tribe in Nebraska. This adop-tion of the white woman's style of headgear is due to the thieving of several of the in-dians. They robbed a millinery store at Chadron Neb. New envelopes have the gum on the lower part of the envelope.

At a recent ball in Paris the cotifion began at 4 a. m. and lasted until 7.

A carpet has been laid down in Music Hall, Cincinnati, that measures 2600 yards.

There are 0.1.7 men enversel in collections.

Chadron. Neb.

Some one has stood by and counted up, and found that an average of 2000 words is used between a clerk and a woman buying 12 yards of calico. The last words she uses are: "Please charge it."—[Detroit Free There are 917 men engaged in collecting and delivering mail matter in New York It is estimated that the total number of

Press.
Lincoln Chestnut and Edwina Arrowsmith were wedded at Grafton. Neb., last week. The bride's reply to the usual formula. "Do you take this Chestnut?" was a painful strain on the solemnity of the occasion. is 21,000,000.

Professor Elisha Gray of Highland Park, Ill., first used the word "telephone" in the winter of 1873-74.

One consequence of the Fourth of July celebration in Philadelphia has just appeared. It was the straving away from their friends of 200 children whom the police were busy restoring to their homes for a day or two afterwards.

In San Francisco suit has been brought against the estate of one Loewenthal, who committed suicide last winter on the day set for his wedding, by the father of his fiance, for the \$2000 claimed to have been spent in preparation for the marriage. A Somerville lady boasts that she has been married 25 years, and during the time that she has increased in weight 100 pounds.

Mrs. Kramer, living near Moxley, Ga., gave birth to a two-headed baby a few weeks ago. It is healthy and well developed.

A Burslem (England) photographer received back a proof from a customer, with the instructions that he was to do half a dozen with the coat buttoned and half a dozen with the garment unbuttoned, the same as the proof—(Photographic News.

A Michigan editor, who is also a member A Michigan editor, who is also a member of a saw mill firm, effuses as follows:

The manager of a New York theatrical agency says he could hire a hundred tragedians within an hour at \$10 a week and expenses. The supply was never so great nor the demand so small, and there is a great deal of absolute suffering in consequence

Philadelphia hotel men calculate they give away \$5000 worth of stationery a year to letter-writing friends who don't pay the A young Englishman is said to have written to his fond uncle the following en-couraging letter: "Dear Uncle—You have often said that you could die happy if I could pass the final examination for the bar successfully. You can die happy. Your dutiful nephew."

In drilling glass, stick a piece of stiff clay or putty on the part where you wish to make the hole. Make a hole in the putty the size you want the hole, reaching to the glass, of course. Into this hole pour a little molten lead, when, unless it is very thick glass, the piece will immediately drop out. glass, the piece will immediately drop out.

Miss Emma Jones and Miss Susie Graffam
left Thursday for Searsmont, the trip to be
made on foot. Novelty may be the great
parent of pleasure, but there is a lingering
idea in the minds of the young ladies'
friends that these same ladies will consider
the relationship quite strained before the
journey is ended.—[Angusta (Me.) Journal.
The yourself of the policy Two years ago a girl pupil in a Waco (Neb.) school eloped with the principal. The pair were intercepted at Denver by a young detective and returned to Waco, the officer going along. This week the detective again visited Waco, but on an entirely different mission. It was to make the girl his wife.

his wife.

John Roll, residing in Redmon, Ill., is the owner of a horse that is 20 hands high, weighs 2500 pounds, and is said to be the largest horse in the world. It is five years old, never was off Roll's farm, never has been broken, and has never been shod. The blacksmith at Redmon is afraid to shoe the horse.

Railway companies in Australia, after ex-

Railway companies in Australia, after experimenting with various kinds of "quick feacing for railways especially with a view to keeping out snowdrifts," have settled upon hedges of the "Rose of Providence." It is said that a fence six and a half feet high three and a quarter thick will check snowdrifts. The blos-oms are salable, and so the fence is profitable.

A young woman on her way home from church in Mentone, Ind., the other night, was caught in a thunder shower and struck by lightning. It is reported that though terribly frightened, she managed to reach home. On evanination she found that the fluid had bent two of the hairpins on her head and actually melted one, but Almost every American craft which goes

to sea now carries oil to smooth the troubled waters, and there is hardly a week in which it does not save some vessel from "A sweet girl graduate" in Hemingford, Neb., lectured last season on "The Bright Possibilities of the Broom," She made a grand hit. Last week she was married to Mr. Broome. on her head and actually melted one, but the skin was not abraded, and she was not

Mr. Broome.

A young girl. 18 years old, was sentenced last week by Justice Martin of Poughkeepsie, to undergo an imprisonment for five years for stealing a canary bird. The value of the bird was about \$2.

A young authoress, being asked to define osculation, said it was one of those things that the more in the dark you were the more light you obtained on the subject.—[Illustrated Pacific States.]

The streets of St. Johns were deserted on The creed so of St. Johns were deserted on Wednesday and an alleged humorist testified his appreciation of St. Johns Fourth of a venue. Pletroit Free Press.

The creed to be suppressed to the suppression of St. Johns Fourth of a venue. Pletroit Free Press.

Man illustrates his great love for virtue in the same spontaneous way that a natural woman illustrates her inborn love for an infam. She pover sees it without wanding the suppression of the su The streets of St. Johns were deserted on

TWO OLD CAT.

today
Seems to lack the healthful features of the good old-fashioned way;
It's complicated for me, and the game those men

**Agr. miss, for her father could never be kept out of disgrace without her, an'the kept out of disgrace without her, an'the the post of disgrace without her, an'the her with the post of the post of

A farmer at Adairsville, Ga., while near a spring the other day, observed a rattlesnake lying at full length, with head erect, and only a few feet away was a full-grown rabbit, evidently under the charm of the snake. The latter was quickly killed, when the rabbit fell over and in a few moments was dead.

Mrs Snyder of Chambersburg, Penn., who fell from a cherry tree and died in 15 minutes, fancied that a white dog was following her to the tree, and when she recovered consciousness cried. "Take the dog away!" when no dog was there. So superstitious neighbors think it must have been a warning vision.

The total number stamped envelopes made at the United States envelope agency at Hartford, Conn., during the year ending June 30 was 433,629,000. The largest month's total was in June, when 46,672,000 envelopes were manufactured. In 1887 the whole number distributed from the agency

ing the hot weather. It is not safe for them to sleep in the squares on account of the police, so they have struck a system of working the elevated roads for five-cent lodgings. The nickel admits a tramp to the station platform, and it is a very stupid one who can't find snoozing room enough to last till daylight somewhere along the road. There are dark corners about every platform where the lodger can usually stay stretched out for an hour or so before the

Wasn't stirring in comparison with

Boston Weckly Globe. WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

OUR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Crover Cleveland.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Allen G. Thurman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE-One copy, per month, 50 sents; per year, \$6.00. Postage prepaid. THE SUNDAY GLOBE-By mail, \$2.00 per year. Postage prepaid. THE WEEKLY GLOBE-By mail, \$1.00 per year

THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER Co., 242 Washington Street Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second class matter.

FORM ROUSING CLUBS.

That is the way to make Democratic voters, and to do your share toward reelecting GROVER CLEVELAND, and contin ning his patriotic and wise administration.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be a powerful will scatter its issues right and left; among Republicans, to convince them of the error of their ways; among Democrats, to hold caucus for purely partisan ends has made since the war. them firmly to vigilant and ceaseless efforts, and among doubtful voters to oversome their wavering, and make them men and American interests? steadfast in the Democratic faith. The in fluence of such a newsy and aggressive newspaper as THE WEEKLY GLOBE is won-

The right thing to begin with is for you To the Editor of The Globe: to feel yourself that you are largely responsible for success or failure, and resolve to secure sucspare no efforts, individually, to secure suc-

Work for victory in every way you can think of, but depend upon it that the circu- same as any other citizen. The Constitulation all around you of THE WEEKLY | tion places no religious qualification upon GLOBE is one of the most efficient and the presidency. But it so happens that no

Read the low campaign rates of THE WEEKLY GLOBE on this page, and form a

FARM LABOR INSURANCE.

Mutual benefit insurance companies have had a wonderful growth in the United ligious turn of mind, chiefly on the strength States, and their number is now very great. of the fact that it is his daily habit to read a These companies have social as well as finan- | chapter in the Bible in French; but some cial privileges, uniting the pleasures of a say he does this more as a diversion in the club with the profits of insurance benefits. French language than as a religious exer-Though the regular life and accident in- cise. Like CLEVELAND, MORTON, and the Though the regular life and accident in-surance companies have not been materi-late President Arthur, Mr. Thurman is key and cheaper and stronger cocktails, ally harmed by these organizations, it is no the son of a clergyman. doubt a fact that if the "mutual benefit Of the past presidents, Washington, idea" is carried much further they will Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, suffer for want of patronage.

Under proper legal restrictions, we be- were Episcopalians; both the Adamses lieve these associations can be the means of were Congregationalists; Jackson, Polk doing much good, though there is an op- and Buchanan were Presbyterians; Van portunity for dishonest practices to prevail BUREN belonged to the Reformed Dutch unless all such companies are submitted to church, and Johnson, Grant and Hayes the closest scrutiny by the insurance com- were Methodists. Lincoln has been vari-In Saxony mutual benefit by assessment and a Spiritualist; his religious opinions are

insurance is compulsory among the forest not certainly known. Only one presiand farm laborers and all men who work in | dent, Jefferson, was openly outside the country, and whose income does not ex- of all religious denominations. His pelled to give a portion of their wages for "infidel," of the variety represented in the maintenance of a fund which is used for the present day by Colonel "Bor" INGERthe support of sick and disabled members. SOLL. This was hardly just, for he was alof all other claimants. Though the law has jous affairs to some extent, the disciple of tariff reform. been in force but a short time, the benefits the "arch-infidel," THOMAS PAINE, who, thus derived are already appreciated by the by the way, was no more an infidel example of a necessity which, in obedience for many years.

HARRISON'S DELICATE HEALTH.

stand the strain of the presidency, if by any facts of their religious belief. untoward action he should be elected. He would either succumb at once to the hordes of office-seekers that would beset him, or religion of a candidate enter in the slight- The power to conceal extortion in this else his constitution would collapse en- est degree into the question of his election. and in all subsequent legislation affecttirely and the fate of his grandfather over. In the present campaign there is fortu-ing wool and woollens, resides in an take him. It would be cruelty to elect such | nately nothing to choose in this respect, | adroit | series of | classifications | and | re a man and saddle upon him the herculean CLEVELAND and HARRISON both being classifications, which render the comlabors of the presidency. Presbyterians.

HARRISON'S delicate constitution would be a serious objection to him, even if there FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE. specially versed in the woollen trade and were no other reasons why he should not be elected. If he gave his duties anything like | course raise a great outcry over the vote of | tem of classifying wool and woollens is a would kill him in a month.

him for president.

speech, in which he drew upon all his rhe- will swallow these appalling prophecies to of confusion was never found upon a statute torical resources to fill the Congressional turn the scale in the doubtful States. Record with an essay of portentous length, fully establishes the malevolence and partisan bitterness which has characterized his publican party, which they know to be the puzzle of the woollen schedule. and his party's attitude toward the admin- simply the tool of the trusts and the monop- The essential result of the scheme, how

which his speech occupies are filled for the stand better with every passing day that it the tax on the finer imported grades is next most part with glittering generalities in is not the operatives' modest weekly wage to prohibitory. The manufacturer, there regard to Republican statesmanship. a that is exciting the grand old party of the fore, who is thrown back upon poor and repetition of Mr. FRYE's eulogy of Yankee trusts, monopolies and combines to all this middling grades of American wool at the

But the real question before the Senate only the fear that the excessive and unjust wool is unable to mix the finer foreign wool and country, as to whether the proposed profits of these tariff-sheltered plunderers of with the American, so as to successfully treaty is a just and fair settlement of the the people will be lessened. difficulties that have grown out of the vary- Free wool will be a blessing to the great fabrics. This is the nub of the masterly ing interpretations of the treaty of 1818, mass of the plain people, no matter what protest uttered the other day by Congressseems to have been overlooked by him, and the organs of the monopolies and trusts man Leopold Morse, and which every quite lost sight of in the fogs of his own may say. At this moment the American woollen manufacturer in the country would

the Congressional Record devoted to any- does not raise over 300,000,000 pounds of Wool Growers' Association whip. thing like a discussion of the treaty | wool a year, and its people are using just | itself discloses the rather remarkable about 600,000,000 pounds a year. fact that, after months of preparation and In the year ending June 30, 1887, our im- the wool growers in the great States east of study, the distinguished senator is portations of manufactured woollen and the Mississippi. The iniquitous sliding not even familiar with the text of the worsted goods amounted to nearly \$42,500, | scale of duties, bearing lightest, as it does, treaty, which is supposed to be the subject | ooc, on which the government collected a | upon the cheapest grade of wool, is rapidly of his discourse; for after stating that Mr. tax of over \$29,250,000. There was not one driving sheep-raising out of these States. PUTNAM says in his defence of the treaty ounce of American wool in those importa- which produce the middling and better that "The words 'preparing to fish,' in tions, nor did any American operative or qualities of wool, and carrying it into the on the free list. statute 38, George III., have been the laborer receive a single dollar in connection Territories west of the Mississippi, where cause of many troubles and are susceptible with their manufacture. of a variety of constructions," he, with The Mills bill takes off about \$12,000,000 | farmers of the formerly great wool-production for the next four years. vehemence, exclaims: "But they are now of that load of useless taxation from the ing States are growing so desperate that

for 'preparing to fish.'"

operative of employment.

Canadian jurisdiction.

ruption and insisted in asserting that Mr. saving of \$9.42. BAYARD has incorporated the very words This is a practical benefit which the inof the Canadian statute in the treaty, telligent Massachusetts workingman, with demand, and not of sufficiently good thereby binding us to submit hereafter to a little family around him to be clothed quality. the seizure of American vessels in Canadian from year to year, is certainly able to ap- And this they call "protecting American waters, for preparing to fish on the high preciate. Nor is he likely to be deceived labor and industry." Our operatives are seas. On this false assumption, not to say by the cry that his wages must be cut down confined to making cheap woollens. The misstatement, of the treaty provision in just because his employer, the woollen flocks of half a million sheep-raisers are that behalf. Mr. Hoan denounced Mr. manufacturer, will have to pay less for the being scattered in the far off wild West BAYARD and the administration for agree- raw material than he has heretofore done. beyond the Mississippi. Every poor man's ng to the British contention under the That is too silly an assertion to be seriously coat, hat, trousers, shirt and blanket is statute referred to; and yet a advanced.

GEORGE III. in 1819.

the treaty provided, but did not withdraw

or apologize for his unfair denunciations of

against the ratification of what we are more

THE CREEDS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

has one ever been a candidate.

Both the present aspirants for the presi-

THURMAN is credited with having a re-

TAYLOR, FILLMORE, PIERCE and ARTHUR

denounced him as an

the administration in that regard.

few moments later, when Senator Free wool means less cost for raw material themselves understand the suicidal nature GRAY got the opportunity to read to the woollen factories of New England, of the existing system; but there seems article 14 of the treaty it was perfectly ap- and therefore a larger margin of profits out to be so hideous a scare, even in the diparent that that article was intended to of which to pay wages. It means an im- luted plea for free wool, that they have meet, and did effectually meet, the hard- portant reduction in the cost of living to lacked courage in many cases candidly to world. ship complained of, by confining the scope every New England household, and at the acknowledge the plain logic of their situaof the statute to a preparing in Canadian same time it means more work in the tion. waters to fish therein, showing distinctly woollen mills at better wages than are now that the negotiations of the treaty have being paid. by this article protected American fisher-CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER. men from the wrong complained of by Mr. HOAR, to which they have been subjected Good morning to Chief Justice MELVILLE

W. FULLER, who was confirmed by the the tariff reform bills that were ever pro- fall. See if they do not, ever since the enactment of the statute of Senate yesterday as the highest judicial Mr. HOAR was compelled to confess that officer of the United States!

he had been wrong in his statement of what And for life, too! After searching everywhere for something

As this is a fair specimen of his whole ar- for failing to confirm him. gument, what are we to conclude as to the So the country is to have a new chief strength of the case which the Republican justice, the first Democrat in that position

TIME FOR PATRIOTISM.

than ever compelled to believe is a fair and advantageous treaty for American fisher-Mr. McMILLAN of Tennessee put the Republicans of the House in an embarrassing position when he sent to the desk and had read that part of Mr. BLAINE's Paris letter We have received the following interestin which he opposed the repeal of the ing inquiry, which we proceed at once to whiskey tax on the ground that to cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase the consumption enormously. Please state in THE GLOBE the religion of the can-

It drove them to declare their position plainly: that rather than reduce the taxes on the necessaries of life, which the great To answer the last question first, yes. mass of the people consume, they would recertainly a Roman Catholic could be elected peal the taxes on liquor entirely, even president if he could get votes enough, the against the advice of their reputed leader, Mr. BLAINE.

The taxes for which the Republicans are making the greatest fight are the wool Roman Catholic has ever been elected to it were a live question, they are bound to taxes. The reason "our friends, the the presidency nor, as far as we are aware, enemy," are so desperately opposed to relieving the people's wool of taxation is that a huge monopoly, controlling not less than dency are classed as Presbyterians, though \$100,000,000 of capital, and wielding an Mr. CLEVELAND is not a "member" of any enormous political power, is interested in church, in the strict use of the term. Mr. maintaining the taxes because they pro tect the ring from legitimate competition and enable it to charge extortionate prices. The Republican party in Congress has for many years been the tool and servant of this wool ring.

If the people prefer free wool and cheaper they must elect GROVER CLEVELAND and a tariff-reform Congress. This campaign is the beginning of the long-expected struggle between monopoly and popular rights; between class interests and true Democracy. As in 1861, it is a time when party ties should yield to the call of patriotism. Let liberty-loving Republicans rally to the sup port of Democracy now, as liberty-loving Democrats rallied to the support of the Re ously classed as a Methodist, a Universalist publican party then. It is the same old fight, the struggle of the masses against the classes; and this time the Democratic party is in the right.

THE CONTEST FOR FREE WOOL. The adoption of the free wool clause of

the MILLS bill by the House by an unex No employer can hire a laborer without con- ways of a reverential turn of mind and pectedly large majority is recognized on all senting to the provisions of this benefit law, never scoffed at religion; but there is no hands as an important victory for the adand the money must be paid over in spite doubt that he was the friend, and in relig- ministration on the main battle ground of

Wool affords, perhaps, the most notable people. There are fewer paupers and less than any advanced Unitarian of the to the demands of the protected interests, crime and less want in Saxony now than present day. Garrield was an ex-preacher has been taxed to a point greatly in excess of the small denomination known as of that at which it was left at the close of Company, makers of woollen goods and Disciples. Johnson, though classed as a the war. Our coats, hats, underwear, car-Methodist, mainly because his wife was pets and blankets are today taxed higher General HARRISON is badly used up by the one, had the reputation of being rather ir- than in the days when we were suffering task of saying something to the few "dele- religious. And in the cases of several other the drain consequent upon clothing a milpresidents the classification is rather formal lion men in the field. And yet in looking We fear his constitution would never and conventional than warranted by the over the wool and woollens act of 1867, with nothing but the statute to guide one. All this is interesting enough in an his- it would not appear to have raised the rates torical way, but on no account should the but rather to have lowered them,

plications of this branch of the tariff exceedingly difficult to unravel by one not The high protectionist organs will of manufacture. Added to the complex sys free list. They will tell their readers for based upon weight, measure, cost abroad. considerable portion of the country desires | closing of factories and the cutting down of | to them. Then follows an ad valorem rate, | tries. wages will be predicted in the usual alarm- which is to yield the manufacturer protecing terms. All the hope of HARRISON'S tion after the specific duties have compenelection is based on the belief that there sated him for the duty on the raw wool. Mr. HOAR'S much-vaunted fisheries are enough gullible voters in the land who Taken altogether, a more inextricable mass book, and it is little wonder that few per-But our working people will not easily be sons, outside of the chiefs of the protected persuaded that the millionnaire-ridden Re- woollen interests themselves, understand

olies, has any genuine anxiety lest their ever, is to raise the scale of taxation up The twenty odd pages of the Record wages should be cut down. They under wards as the quality of wool rises, so that fishermen and irrelevant historical recitals. energy of opposition to the Mills bill, but heavy prices caused by the duty on foreign compete with certain grades of imported people are importing at least one-half of sustain to the letter, but for the appalling The very small portion of the 20 pages of the raw wool which we use. This country scare of "free trade" and the crack of the

Another form of discontent, bordering upon exasperation, has grown up among qualities of wool, and carrying it into the
Territories west of the Mississippi, where
pasturage is cheaper and wool poorer. The
pasturage is cheaper and wool poorer. The
ti should not have the control of the government
for the next four years.

To Chairman MILLS and Chief Justice
ti should not have the control of the government
for the next four years. sents that our vessels may be condemned single manufacturer, nor deprive a single which have not already denounced the existing insane and unjust tariff schedule are the position which The Globe has taken

the very difficulty which our fishermen had \$32.50 a year for a family of five persons. which we entirely furnish at home do not the industries in which New England is hitherto been subjected to in all these long If the wool duties are revised as the Mills hold against free wool. We are forced to most interested. years under the statute in question, which bill provides, the net reduction in the price import about one-half of all the wool we. indertakes to pumsh a mere preparing to of woollen goods will amount to 29 per cent. consume in spite of the enormous duties at for New England's mills. Cheaper raw mafishing for which preparation was made persons is a simple sum in arithmetic. It condemns the American manufacturer to margin out of which high wages can be may be on the high seas and entirely outside means that the necessary articles of cloth- the one resource of cheap, coarse goods, and paid. ing for which they now pay \$32.50 a year throws him into helpless competition with The interest of the manufacturers and the But our senator was impatient of inter- they can hereafter purchase for \$23.08, a foreign goods, which the people are obliged working people are identical in this matter. to have at any cost, because their own sup- The Mills bill ought to become a law,

seized upon. Even the manufacturers

SAVE PROTECTION FROM ITS FRIENDS. The Republican papers which are so furiously advertising the idea of free trade are

The extreme free traders like HENRY the Republican press. And well they may against Mr. Fuller, the Republican Senate | be. Six months ago all the free traders in this country could hardly be reckoned by found no fault in him, and had no excuse hundreds; now it is not too much to say that they are hundreds of thousands. It is doubtful if there is now any assembly of workingmen in which there are not some who openly avow doctrines, not of rea sonable reduction of the war tariff, as advo-

> The Republican cry of "Free Trade!" is responsible for this. But for that insane iteration there would be today no reference to free trade anywhere outside the ranks of Henry George's followers. Now free trade is really being forced into public discussion by the madness of the Republican press. Not in a dozen years of agitation could the handful of free trade theorists have so popularized their theory as the reckless Republican managers have popularized it for them in the last six months. For when large bodies of every day in every Republican paper, as if responsible for this. But for that insane every day in every Republican paper, as if venient place.

take sides upon it. Neither President CLEVELAND nor Chair man Mills nor the Democratic party has proposed anything that could by any fair use of language be called free trade. But the Republican leaders have foolishly chosen to force a public discussion of free trade principles where no justification for any such discussion existed. We warn them that they are raising a Frankenstein monster, at which, if they do not desist they will one day stand aghast. Already they have aroused, especially among work ingmen, a sentiment of antagonism to proand that will now be hard to quiet.

The Republican managers claim to be the friends of the protective system. But if the

been a Republican: but one of the sort not to be bound to any party against his reason and judgment. The treasurer of the Holyoke Republican Club wrote to him asking for the usual contribution of money for campaign purposes. In reply, Mr. Lyman, speaking as a New England manufacturer, not only declined the request, but gave such clear and convincing reasons why those who wish well to New England's great business interests should vote for Cleveland and reform, that his letter will have a great it to be bound to any party against his reason to be bound to any party against his reason to be bound to any party against his reason when the soft in the wash of the can be spared best from the triumphant Democratic column.

Well, if Harrison is to have any State, Vermont can be spared best from the triumphant Democratic column.

The high tariff New York Press defends the Republican proposal to abolish the whiskey tax. on the ground that it will make the more simple and useful than this walking dress for a young girl, and the beautiful all-wool cloths that are made nowadays wash beautifully, and look like new with very little trouble in pressing. I have just washed a child's ulster, a very soft light grey cloth. I did it myself so that I could blame no one if it was spoiled. It doks like new with very little trouble in pressing. I have just washed a child's ulster, a very soft light grey cloth. I did it myself so that I could blame no one if it was spoiled. I did not rub it, but scaped, and soaped, and soaped, then rinsed it twice in plenty of quite cold water, well make it more abundant. But as the chief article now used to adulterate whiskey is water. We fail to see how pure whiskey will promote the interests of temperance. reform, that his letter will have a great effect in influencing thoughtful and conservative New Englanders to the support of the Democratic ticket and policy who dollar a day and two meals is enough for the labor that Grover Cleveland gives, it the Democratic House placing wool on the sliding and irregular scale of specific duties, might otherwise give their votes to the any workingman" is a question in dispute; support of the war tariff, under the missupport of the war tariff, under the war tariff, under the war tariff, under the war tariff, under the war tariff, And as for Brother Morron of Wall the thousandth time that this is the begin- and various random considerations, unin- taken notion that in some way it is a benstreet, we have seen no indication that any ning of the end of American industry; the telligible to any but experts, and not always efit instead of a burden to our home industry; the telligible to any but experts, and not always

Here are a few of the more striking passages from Mr. LYMAN's letter, which we lican, especially those engaged in manufacturing industries:

The Republicans now refuse to aid in putting ray materials on the free list, and certainly in New England free raw material has been considered as an element in protection almost as essential as the dut n the manufactured articles.

I very much regret that the Republican party,

WITH WHICH I HAVE ACTED FROM ITS BEGINNIN has, for political success, taken a position which I consider hostile in its practical effects to the protected industries of Massachusetts! The Democratic members of the ways and mean views of the tariff question. MY MANUFACTURING INTERESTS HAVE REEN PUT

T NEEDLESS RISK BY THE PARTISAN ACTION OF THE I must also take into consideration the interests of the whole country, in which we are all involved, and I CANNOT FEEL IT TO BE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR ANY

ONE WHO CAN HONESTLY STAND ON THE REPUBLICAN Most of the Republicans with whom I have spoken about it [the Republican platform] HAVE TOLD ME Republicans proposed to leave it in 1881. THAT THEY HAVE NOT READ IT. I can readily be-lieve that it would be disagreeable reading to Repub-licans who in the past have, in all honesty, desired to are raw materials and food products on the free

The exigencies of practical politics have forced the Republican] party into a false position as regards There is practically no party in this country in protected American millionnaire, Andrew

favor of free trade.

It is unfair to call the Mills bill a free trade bill. It [the Mills bill] is correct and for the interest of massachuserts in many particulars, NOTA-BLY IN THE MATTER OF FREE WOOL. Every manufacturing country in the world of any onsequence, except the United States, has wool

Senator Gray attempted to interrupt him The consumption of woollens and discreetly silent or evasive on the subject. and reiterated from the first; that the be changed. Not New York, Connecticut,

Free wool means cheaper raw material fish while in Canadian waters, though the What that means for a family of five present imposed. The existing schedule terial means a wider market and a larger Another Invasion of Male

EDITORIAL POINTS.

BOULANGER is rapidly recovering, but he

The Republicans are getting into deep water on the wool question, and lots of them can't swim, either.

Congressman Scott thinks Pennsylvania can be carried for CLEVELAND. Mr. SCOTT must be a hard thinker.

doing more harm to real protection than all | the State into the Democratic stream this |

George are delighted with the course of good times laborers are able to command wages equal to 25 cents a day.

New York Herald: The free whiskey prop-

osition in the Chicago platform will prove to be a fish bone in the throat of the Republican party before the autumn leaves fall. After the late stirring up which Governor Hill has made, there is no doubt that he will get the gubernatorial nomina-

cated by President CLEVELAND, but of gen- | Won. He is York wants. tion. He is just such a governor as New New York World: Free wool means a better market for the wool-grower, a wider

tection itself that might have slumbered told from the real thing or from any other

promote the interests of temperance. Whether General HARRISON did or did not say during the strikes of 1877 that "a out.

Not say during the strikes of 1877 that "a out.

Silver gilt lamps seem to go very well

angry, and if the substance was about that angry, and if the substance was about that A small gold sextant makes a very pretty the form of the remark doesn't matter much.

Probably the most unhappy men just at present are the wool manufacturers. They can free wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool are more are the wool and want it bad, but the most unhappy men just at present are the wool are more are repeat. should be read in its entirety by want free wool and want it bad, but the every Democrat and open-minded Repub- Wool Growers' Association cracks its whip, whispers its threats, and the manufacturers

have to go against their own interests and protest against free wool, for fear the vengeance of the growers' association will be directed against the duties on manufactured wooliens. It is thus that one duty

The fashion of having photographs produced upon watch-cases is increasing in geance of the growers' association will be props up another.

props up another.

"If that is free trade, will some one tell me what is protection?" said Chairman MILLS, in closing the debate on his bill. Vas. there's a conundrum for you, esteemed with massive gold clasps bearing raised monograms. Republican contemporaries. If a 40 per cent. tariff is free trade, please explain by means of diagrams what the dickens is protection.

monograms. Some of the new safety clasp pins for shoes lately introduced are ornamented with etched figures.
One of the most popular queen-chain pendants is a dull gold ball studded with car-

New York World: This is the answer of the Democratic party in Congress to the wilfully dishonest charge of advocating free trade; the Milis bill leaves the average duty at 40 per cent—higher than it was under at 40 per cent.-higher, than it was under the Morrill tariff of 1862, higher than the for

large slice of London, besides great estates in Cheshire and in Wales, is the richest peer in England, his income being stated at But that is exceeded by the profits of one war tariff) amounts to \$10 per minute.

Maxico taking measures to encourage immigration; the United States agitating tor restriction of immigration. That is one

Thus a leading manufacturer of New two of the happiest men in this country just introduced into the treaty itself, which con- people, and in doing so does not injure a even those Republican journals of the West England, a Republican, fearless of the at present, and they "got there" just the

The list of "doubtful States" will have to by showing that the treaty in its fourteenth worsteds, by the census of 1880, was shown against free raw material in products but it actually increases the protection in Michigan. Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

THE FASHION NOW.

Attire.

Tennis "Blazers" and Caps to Match Adopted with Enthusiasm.

will fight no more duels this year. As a Latest Designs in Pins, Bangles and Other Articles in Silver and Gold.

> One of the novelties in the way of tennis costumes for this season is the use which young women are making of the striped flannel "blazer," with cap to match, which has for so long been the exclusive pro of young men, and the pet vanity of college

Everybody hopes that Mrs. John A. Logan will have a speedy recovery. She is one of the brightest and best women in the world.

Great Blaine on the stump, talking for little Harrison, is the remarkable spectacle of political reversedness that will soon amuse the country.

The Democrats and Greenbackers of Michigan have "joined drives" and will raft the State into the Democratic stream this fall. See if they do not.

Mexico has a high protective tariff, and labor is so well "protected" there that in good times laborers are able to command wages equal to 25 cents a day. We will not be tempted into calling them miss-appropriations, for we must confess to looking with a very favorable eye upon most of these arrangements, or rearrangements. The young women are sure to adapt each and all of these articles to their own use by giving them such an unmistakably feminine touch, that they seldom look more than jaunty and coquettish, unless worn by some one who has positively no sense of the eternal fitness of things in matters of dress.

But to Return to the Blazers for Tennis Costumes. No one can hope to keep a clever idea like

the above, as her own personal property for a very great length of time. A recent number of Harper's Bazar tells all about it.

well to have the treasury on tap in a convenient place.

Annual report on the condition of the forus in Boston harbor: Money statement June 1, 1887, balance available, nothing; June 30, 1888, amount expended during fiscal year, nothing; July 1, 1888, balance available, nothing.

We notice that the Republican managers who effect to believe that the President's tariff reform message is a good Republican campaign document, are not spending any of Ready Money Morron's cash to circulate it among the voters.

There is a dangerous \$1 counterfeit bill in circulation, and the older it gets the more it looks like the genuine article. When the lettering is all gone it cannot be told from the real thing or from any other piece of paper which looks like it.

The Republicans are still pinning their faith to Mr. Blaine, and there are many more elaborate, with the entire dress and jacket of feram white serge with a sailor collar or of blue which as sailor collar or of blue which as subject to the form the real thing or from any other piece of paper which looks like it.

The Republicans are still pinning their faith to Mr. Blaine, and thought the property and border of the dark blue around the skirt thring the with white straw brief that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate with severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that can stand this severe style, but others require elaborate that t

The Republican managers claim to be the friends of the protective system. But if at the Mr. Blanks, and hoping that when the independency and with time to space in the protection reads to be protected from its friends.

Let the Republican organs abandon their senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't. Blanks and the senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't. Blanks are senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be a speech of Cougressman Mantro of Texas, that this is to be "a vigroous Blanks and the representation of the weaver's burned or the same can't be an always and the senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be an always and the senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be compared to the senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be compared to the senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be compared to the senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be compared to the senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be compared to the senseless, parrot-like cry of "Free Trade" and meet the issue candidly: Shall be can't be compared to the senseless of the sen

factory. Of Silver and Gold. Plain gold rope pattern button hooks are

The newest collar buttons bear raised gold

rusty-looking nail of oxydized silver.

The latest novelty is a large green gold hair-pin in the form of a broom.

Extremely tasty for the hair is a bunch of morning glories of filagree silver.

A fan entirely composed of large and small garnets forms a cheap but dainty lace

trade; the Mills bill leaves the average duty at 40 per cent.—higher, than it was under the Morrill tariff of 1862, higher than the Republicans proposed to leave it in 1831.

The Duke of Westminster, who owns a large slice of London, besides great estates in Cheshire and in Wales, is the richest peer in England, his income being stated at 30 shillings, or about \$7.50, per minute. But that is exceeded by the profits of one protected American millionnaire, Andrew Carnegie, whose income (protected by the war tariff) amounts to \$10 per minute.

Maries taking measures to assert the surface of the surface and in West and in West

centre.
Umbrella handles much admired are of frosted silver, with blue enamel forget-

A Dictionary of American Politics.



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ures and Men; Explanations of the Constitution Divisions and Practical Workings of the Government, together with Political Phrases, Familian Names of Persons and Places, Noteworthy Sayings etc., etc. By EVERIT BROWN AND ALBERT STRAUSS. This book contains

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ns, familiar names of persons A FEW OF THE MANY SUBJECTS IN THIS BOOKS Pan-Electric Scandal, Paris Monetary Conference, Peace Congress.

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2. For 65 cents, THE WEEKLY the above offers.

HOW IS THIS FOR A LIE? A Fish Story Which Just Breaks the

(Iowa Falls Register.) Mr. Thomas had a large farm on the Mis ouri bottoms near Souix City. It was all fenced with barbed wire, there being two miles of such fence on the place. He happened in Sioux City just about the time that the gorge up the river had dammed the water to such a prodigious height. Forseewater to such a productous height. Forseeing that when the gorge broke it would be likely to raise the water to such an extent as to flood the farm, he rode hastily home and made preparations accordingly. His stock and all that was movable was transferred to higher ground. Then he and his hired men proceeded to impale small chunks of meat on every barb of that wire fence. It was a big job, but it was finished just as the river began to cover the low pasture lot.

just as the river began to cover the low pasture lot.

For 26 hours the water stood five feet above the top of the highest post fence, and when it receded the most remarkable sight was revealed. From every barb, except three of that two miles of fencing, hung a fish. There were pickerel, bass, pike, suckers and every other imaginable variety. A sample calculation will show precisely the size of the haul. It was a five-wire fence, each wire having 36 barbs to the rod, making, as any schoolboy can tell you, a total of 115,200 barbs to the two miles of fencing. There were three barbs that had caught nothing, so that there were only 115,197 fish. Perhaps the most remarkable part of the story is to come. From that day to this in all parts of the Missouri river there have been caught just three fish, the exact number that didn't get caught on our friend's barbed wire fence.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS. The Newspaper the World's Greatest

Medium of Self-Instruction. SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 .- The annual convention of the Teachers' Association was formally opened yesterday morning.

convention of the feachers Association was formally opened yesterday morning. There were teachers present from every part of the United States, as well as a number of representatives from foreign countries. Horace E. Scudder of Cambridge, Mass., then read a paper on the "Place of Literature in Common School Education." He said that originally the Bible was the great text book in the schools, but when the common school system came into effect, about 50 years ago, the importance of the Bible began to decrease and other books began to be relied upon for educational purposes. He argued not for a critical study of the great authors, but for a free and generous use of those authors in the principal years of school life. The pupils of the public school nad too long been confined to elementary readers. It was of vital consequence that the subject-matter of these readers should be of the very best class, as the taste for literature acquired in school, followed the child to man and womanhood, and decided whether his deas of physical and spiritual life should be broad and liberal or narrow, mean and bigoted. "Ought Young Ladies to Read the Daily of frosted silver, with blue enamel forgetme-nots applied.
Polished gold watch cases, with sunken diamond initials, ormonograms, have made their debut.

A new earring that is becoming very popular is a large ring of cut gold beads nearly two inches in diameter.
Long steel bead purses with a band at each end, one of gold and the other of silver, have been noticed of late.
A favorite Republican badge consists of a dull, gold button, with the words "No Free Trade" emblazoned upon it.
Pocket knives of heavy silver, oxidized, and stamped with horse shoes, are immensely popular among the sporting fraternity.

Three large fiery opals mounted upon a left thousands of cures are the best advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Boston, Mass.

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FINISHED AT LAST.

Vote on the Tariff Bill Results in Victory.

Mills' Speech Summing Up the Features of the Great Debate.

Other Happenings in Congress During the Past Week.

[Week Ending July 20.]

Monday.—Mr. Hear, from the committee on the library, reported back the Senate's bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to General George Rogers Clark in the city of Louisville, Ky., instead of Washington, D. C., in recogni-tion of his eminent services to his country in the occupation and conquest of the Northwestern Territory during the revolutionary war. Mr. Hoar spoke of the brilliant services of General Clark (a son of Virginia), which resulted in making the lakes instead of the Ohio river the boundary as against the British possessions. There was to be this week in Ohio a celebration of the inauguration of civil government in the Northwestern territory; at that

relebration honor would be paid by distinkuished orators to the memory of that great warrior, and it seemed fitting that that important centennial should be accompanied by this mark of honor to the memory of Clark by the Congress of the United States. Remarks were also made in eulogy of Gorge Rojers Clark by Senators Sherman, Daniel, Voorhees and Blackburn, after which the bill was passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Pugh in favor of its ratification.

Mr. Chandler followed in opposition to the treaty. ruished orators to the memory of that great

treaty.

Mr. Teller obtained the floor, and the treaty went over till tomorrow.

Two vetoes of pension bills were presented, read and referred to the committee

The Senate bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law was then taken up and advocated by Mr. Biair. At the close of his remarks the Senate proceeded to executive business and later adjourned.

The Wool Schedule Passes.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the wooden schedule being pending.

E. B. Taylor of Ohio argued that the pas-

sage of the bill would not benefit the consumer of wool. It would not reduce the sumer of wool. It would not reduce the price of wool in this country after it had been in operation sufficiently long to destroy the home industry.

Mr. Allen of Massachusetts sent to the clerk's desk and had a letter read from Mr. Whitman, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, stating that the wool manufacturers are opposed to the

ciation of Wool Manufacturers, stat ng that the wool manufacturers are opposed to the removal of the duty on foreign wool. The permanent success of the wool manufacturing industry, says Mr. Whitman, is dependent on the growth in this country of their principal raw material. Mr. Jackson of Pennsylvania bore testimony that the wool manufacturers of Philadelphia were uncompromisingly opposed to free wool. Mr. Kerr of Iowa called attention to the fact that the reduction of the duty on wool in 1833, had resulted in an increase of revenue to the extent of \$11,000,000, and he therefore favored a return to the tariff of 1867. Mr. Williams of Ohio protested against the ruthless disregard of the interests of the farmers of Ohio and the great Northwest. Texas and the broad prair, es of the Southwest, in placing wool on the free list.

After a brief argument by Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky in favor of the free wool clause, Mr. Wilkins of Ohio moved to strike wool from the free list. On a division the vote stood 93 to 122, and the announcement was received with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania

vote stood 93 to 122, and the announcement was received with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania and Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Foran of Ohio were the only Democrats voting in the affirmative, while Mr. Anderson of lowa voted in the negative. Mr. Butterworth of Ohio wished to effect an arrangement by which an aye and nav vote might be taken in the House, but Mr. Mills declined to comply. Tellers were then ordered and Mr. Wilkins' motion was lost. 102 to 120.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the date on which the free wool clause shall go into effect was which an aye and nay vote might be taken in the House, but Mr. Mills declined to comply. Tellers were then ordered and Mr. Wilkins' motion was ies. 102 to 120.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the date on which the free wool clause shall go into effect was fixed as Oct. 1, 1888, and the date for the taking effect of the woollen schedule was fixed as Jan. 1, 1889. This disposed of the woollen schedule.

Mr. Whiting of Massachusetts obtained the floor, and spoke in favor of retaining

the floor, and spoke in favor of retaining the present duty on paper, etc. The amend-ment offered by Mr. Dingley of Maine was defeated. Other motions to amend were defeated, except those preferred by Mr. Mills.

Repealing Internal Taxes.

On motion of Mr. Mills an amendment was adopted fixing Oct. 1, 1888, as the date upon which the repeal of taxes on manu-Mr. Wise of Vieginia moved to include in

the repeal the taxes on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes.

Mr. Johnson of North Carolina moved to amend Mr. Wise's motion by providing for the repeal of all internal taxes on spirits d stilled from grain or fruit of any kind. He did not want, he said, free brandy or free whiskey, but he wanted to see the people free from the oppression of an almost military law.

military law.
Mr. McMillin of Tennessee said that this Mr. McMillin of Tennessee said that this year the internal system would yield about \$120,000,000. The entire surplus did not amount to more than \$70,000,000. Der annum, so that if the government embarked on the total repeal of the internal revenue system it would be faced on the threshold with a deficiency of \$50,000.000 per annum Mr. Johnson's motion was lest—27 to 135.

Mr. Yost of Virginia offered an amendment similar in effect to that offered by Mr Wise, and it was defeated—4 to 85.

Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania offered an amendment abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples, neaches and other fruits. Pending a vote, the committee rose.

The speaker announced the select committee to investigate the importation of contract labor—Messrs. Foid. Oates, Spinola, Guenther and Morrow. The House then adjourned.

TWESDAY .- The bill to place John C. Fre mont on the retired list as major general in the army was considered and passed, Mr.

Reagan of Texas and Mr. Cockrell of Mis-

Reagan of Texas and Mr. Cockrell of Missouri speaking against it.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill providing for the ad ustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics (employed by the government) under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Reagan opposed the bill, as it was in the interest of a few laboring men. It was brought forward with the idea of catching votes, and was a step in the direction of class legislation.

Mr. Stewart supported the bill, and offered an amendment to prohibit any officer of the government making any contract or arrangement whereby any workingman, laborer or mechanic shall work more than eight hours a day, except in special emergencies.

Mr. Hawley said he did not see how the

Mr. Hawley said he did not see how the government could escape the plain letter of the eight-hour law, and so far he was willing to support the bil without regard to the right or wrong of the original law.

Mr. George characterized the bill as a measure which merely proposed to make the less favored contribute to make mer

feature being pending.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee offered an

Rejected.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire offered a resolution, which was laid over, "that the special tay on cigar manufacturers. Lost.

Mr. McMillan sent to the desk and had read, an extract from Blane's Paris letter, in which he opposes the repeal of the whiskey tax, and says that to cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase its consumption enormously. The repeal of the spirit tax would not cause men to rush into drunk-enness.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire offered a resolution, who as laid over, "that the recent appointment by the President, with out the consent of the Senate, of James B. Annell and William L. Putnam, as special plenipotentiaries to make and sign the proposed ishery treaty with Great Britain, didina.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire offered a resolution, which was laid over, "that the consent of the Senate, of James B. Annell and William L. Putnam, as special plenipotentiaries to make and sign the proposed ishery treaty with Great Britain, didina.

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Mr. Dolph called up the bill to prohibit the comition.

Mr. Dolph called up the bill to prohibit the comition.

Mr. Dolph called up the bill to prohibit the comition of the other crops. Hay how-time the comition of th

Mr. Lawler's amendment was rejected-The last section of the bill was then read, and, on motion of Mr. Bynum of Ind. ana, the date upon which the bill shall go into effect was fixed as October 1, 1888.

The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY .- In the Senate, today, a resolution instructing the committee on in-terstate commerce to inquire into the propriety of extending the interstate commerce law to telegraph and express companies, and to railroad companies not subject to it, to sit during the recess of Congress, and to appoint a clerk and stenographer, was offered by Mr. Cullom and referred to the

appoint a cierk and stenographer, was offered by Mr. Cullom and referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

Mr. Teller's fisheries speech again went over on account of his indisposition.

Mr. Hoar gave notice at the request of Mr. Frye, who has the fishery treaty in charge (n the absence of Mr. She man) that Mr. Frye would on Friday ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the treaty, and would urge the Senate to continue the discussion until it is ended and then that the vote be taken without further delay.

The Senate the rook up the Senate to continue the discussion until it is ended and then that the vote be taken without further delay.

The Senate the rook up the Senate to proceed to the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington, to be composed of the present Territory of Washington.

Mr. Cullom offered a substitute, confining the area of the new State to that of the present Territory of Washington.

Mr. Cullom spoke in favor of the substitute, but the Senate, without act on, proceeded to executive business, and at 4.50 adjourned.

General Marchandise.

the area of the new State to that of the present Territory of Washington.

Mr. Stewart advocated the bill, and Mr. Cullom spoke in favor of the substitute, but the Senate, without act on, proceeded to executive business, and at 4.50 adjourned.

General Marchandise.

The House, in committee of the whole, adopted the following changes in the tariff bill: Primulin was stricken from the free list; an amendment placing on the free list; all iron and steel hoops not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, was agreed to; existing rates of duty were restored on cement, and on whiting and paris white; the duty on a was fixed at 12½ per cent, ad valorem. The pottery schedule, which had been passed over, was then taken up for consideration.

The duty on china, porcelain, earthen, stone or crockeryware was increased from a doclored glass bottles were subjected to a duty of one cent a pound.

Amendments striking out the flint and lime glass bottle paragrag h. raising the duties on cylinder and crown glass, polities on cylinder and crown glass, polities on cylinder and crown glass, polities of the conference report on the river and harbor bill.

The House then new State to take was whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing national soldlers' homes should be enlarged; whether the existing sub government would give aid to State homes, and thereby encourage the States to take care of their ex-soldiers, or whe

paris green was fixed at 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The pottery schedule, which had been passed over, was then taken up for consideration.

The duty on china, porcelain, earthen, stone or crockeryware was increased from 45 to 50 per cent, ad valorem; green and colored glass bottles were subjected to a duty of one cent a pound.

Amendments striking out the flint and lime glass bottle paragraph, raising the duties on cylinder and crown glass, polished, not above 24x60 inches, from 15 to 20 certs per square foot, and above that size from 25 to 30 cents; on unpolished cylinder and common window glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches, from 1 cent to 13/s cents per pound; on sizes not exceeding

Springer's Day.

Tom Reed as Pool Bah. Mr. Springer said he had hoped that in these last moments of the debate there would have been the kindliest feelings prevailing, but the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) had showed his usual peculiarity of Reed) had showed his usual peculiarity of sneering at and scolding the Democratic side. That gentleman reminded him of Pooh Bah, who was born with a sneer, and kept that express on to the day of his death. This closed the discussion and consideration of the bill in committee of the whole, and, upon motion of Mr. Mills, it was reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, amid hearty applause from the Democrats. Its further consideration was then postponed until 11.30 Saturday morning.

willing to support the only without regard to the right or wrong of the original law.

Mr. George characterized the bill as a measure which merely proposed to make the less favored contribute to make ment employed in government workshops more favored than they had been before. The bill then passed—yeas, 25: mays, 22.

The bill for the admission of the State of Washington was taken up, and the Senate, at 4.40, adjourned.

Whiskey and Tobacco.

The House went into committe of the whole on the tariff bill, the internal revenue feature being pending.

Mr. Meylillan of Tennessee offered an

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee offered an amendment providing that the bond required to be given by cigar manufacturers shall be, in such penal sum as the collector of internal revenue may require, not less than \$10.5\$. With an addition of \$10 for every person proposed to be employed by such manufacturer. Adopted.

There were two pending amendments coming over from yesterday, one offered by Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania, abolishing the tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, and one by Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania, abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits.

Mr. Wise's amendment was defeated, 45 to 78, and Mr. Sowden's was withdrawn.

Mr. Nichols of North Carlina offered an amendment repealing all invernal taxes. Rejected.

Mr. Farquhar of New York offered an amendment repealing all invernal taxes. Rejected.

Mr. Farquhar of New York offered an amendment repealing all invernal taxes. Rejected.

Mr. Callom offered an amendment repeales and one by 10 for every person proposed to be employed by such manufacturers. Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing an article known as the committee to private postal card (the weight not to exceed half an ounce) to pass through the mails at the postage of the formal consideration of the Fuller case, and Mr. Fuller was not sively a vote of 41 to 20.

After the doors were opened Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would ask the Senate, of James B. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire offered a resolution, which was laid over, "that the special tax one cigar manufacturers. Lost. Mr. McMillan sent to the desk and had read an extract from Blanes's Paris letter, in which he opposes the repeal of the whistey tax, and says that to cheapen the price of whiskey tax, and says that to cheapen the price of whiskey tax, and says that to cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase its consump.

Mr. Dolbh called up the bill to prohibit of the winter wheat trop in the different States, as already in dicated. This is the last report we shall publish on estimated yiel

ment to abolish the tax on oleomargarine. It was robbery without reason, a brigandage committed in the interest of waste and wantonness, and it was a fax without precedent in the history of the republic. It was a fraud and a sham, and ought to be repealed.

Mr. Levelse's appealed and a sham, and ought to be repealed.

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Mr. Levelse's appealed and a sham, and ought to be repealed. considered as a means of promotting Chinese immigration.

Mr. Morgan could not understand why the gentleman would vote for a bill to carry into effect a treaty which he said was a sham and a fraud. If he (Morgan) believed that a treaty was a sham and a fraud he would never give a vote to carry it into effect. He deprecated very much the constant disposition which appeared here to disparage, in the presence of mankind and the whole world, the honor, wisdom and integrity of the executive.

the whole world, the honor, wisdom and integrity of the executive.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that the senator had repeatedly said that he had cast sursupon the secretary of state. He had done nothing of the kind. He had not even made any unkind allusion to the secretary of state, for whom he had the highest respect. He had said that this treaty (made in entire good faith, he had no doubt) was, in his judgment, a sham and a fraud, in so far as it was a means of accomplishing what was intended by the parties who made it.

Pending further debate the Senate adjourned.

Animated Discussion.

The content of the co

The Senate, at 5.30, adjourned.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Mills of Texas, restoring the present rate of duty on tobacco. Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin thought that the motion made by Mr. Mills of the ment was offered, not because of any content was offered, not because the domestic tobacco industry. The amendment was offered, not because the distribution of the ment was offered, not because of any content was offered, not because the mendment was necessary to belp the Democratic party to carry Connecticut.

Mr. Mills' amendment was agreed to without division.

On motion of Mr. Spinola of New York, the present rate of duty was restored on the wise provided for taken up for contents were provided for taken up for contents of the mendment was the content on bonnets, hats and mods composed of hair, whalebones or any vegetable material.

Mr. Lehlbach of New Jersey moved to morease the duty to 50 per cent., staing the rate of duty on peanl buttern the five mendment was provided for taken up for contents was the duty to 50 per cent., staing the rate of duty on peanl buttern the five mendment was received on mendment was forest the mendment was the committee of the hatters of his district. The mentment was the duty to 50 per cent., staing the rate of duty on peanl buttern the five mentment was received on the ment was received to the suit of clothes produced in this country. The bowless and the production was lose-ry to the pean to the wise provided for taken up for contents to the chair, and the production was lose-ry to the pean to the product of the suit of clothes produced by Mr. Mc. Lehlbach of New Jersey moved to the suit of clothes produced by Mr. Mc. Lehlbach of New Jersey moved to the suit of clothes produced by Mr. Mc. Lehlbach of New Jersey moved to the suit of clothes produced to the suit of clothes produced by Mr. Mc. Lehlbach of New Jersey moved to the suit of clothes produced to the suit of clothes produced to the suit o

BUTTER—There has been a fairly seasonable business in the butter market, but there is not much snap to trade. Although the movement of butter for cold storage is about over, there has been some

Trade Prospects Bright in the Main.

Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes Selling With Much Freedom.

Quotations for Food Supplies in the Local Markets.

Quotations for Food Supplies in the Local Markets.

In the leading branches of trade there was more life last week than the week before. While there are some weak spots, the general situation is satisfactory. Of the mercantile world at large Bradstreet's says:

On which a slight advance is noted. Liverpool quotations, 47s.

We quota: New York extra, 9@914c 3 60, do, common, 9@914c; do, segment extra, 9@914c; do, common, 9@914c; do, segment extra, 9@914c; do, common, 9@914c; do, segment extra, 9@914c; do, common, emple do, pound of the pound of the

they said the bill was a free trade measure. Articles amounting to many milion dollars had been placed on the free list, and \$6.390,000 of that was wool. Cotton had been the chief product of this country, yet the Kepublican party had put it on the free list. And they were right. But when it was proposed to touch wool the combination that they said: "You shall not touch it."

The next article on the free list was tin plate, \$5,700,000. Not a pound of it was produced in this country. The committeen men have received orders, and, as the crops in the West promise well, all the indica-tions point to an unusually good trade this fall, notwithstanding its being presidential

tions point to an unusually good trade this fail, notwithstanding its being presidential year.

There is an increased demand for calf boots. Wax and kip goods are also well under contract. Jobbers in the interior are distributing their first purchases, and are expected to be in the market for more goods yery shortly. The demand for plough shoes and brogans continues fairly good. Women's grain goods are moving freely, and large contracts are in the hands of manufacturers. For the finer grades of women's wear the call is somewhat uneven, so that while some of the factories are well supplied with orders others are reported slack. The slipper trade will not start up until the midd e of next month. Prices are steady for all grades of goods and shipments continue on a liberal scale. The state of the Boston boot and shoe market is reported healthy throughout and collections are very satisfactory.

Rubber goods are still in good request. The factories are working overtime and jobbers are buying everything in sight.

There is a little more animation insthe leather market, but sales are mostly small and for immediate use. Prices are reported very weak, in fact buyers have matters their own way as regards prices.

IN LEADING MARKETS.

Quotations of Staple Products in New Work, Chicago and St. Louis. NEW YORK, July 21-Cotton dull and easy sales, 392 bales; uplands ordinary, 7 15-16c; good ordinary, 93/sc; low middlings, 103/4c; middlings, 10 11-16c; gulf, ordinary, was voted down. At 2 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

HEADLONG OVER A PRECIPICE.

The Widow of Major Donaldson Falls and Breaks Her Neck.

OTAWA. Ont., July 23.—A sad fatality happened here yesterdav. Mr. Remons, a prominent lawyer who had been ill for some days, was pronounced to be dying yesterday, morning. His mother Mrs. Donaldson, agod 70, widow of Major Donaldson, agod 70, wi 8 1-16c: good ordinary, 91/sc; low middlings, 10%c; middlings, 10 13-16c. Flour
-Receipts, 9193 pkgs; exports, 4753 bbls,

BOSTON MARKETS.

acid for this purpose. Supplies of good butter are not heavy, and demand is moderate and fair. But THE INDIANS ARE DIVIDED.

Upon This the Government Hopes to Win.

Alarming News Received at Ottawa Concerning the Revolt.

Skeena River Red Skins More Blood-

thirsty Than Ever.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 23 .- The Skeens river revolt continues to cause the greatest

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED.

Two Immense Fires in Port-au-Prince Incidental to the Haytien Rebellion.

NEW YORK, July 20 .- The following advices have been received from Port au Prince today concerning the rebellion in Hayti, which was previously reported: A July 4, and in two hours 1000 houses were burned and thousands of people rendered homeless. The fire was discovered in the Senate building while the senate, 16,000, 16 discovered in the Senate building while the Senate was in session. The efforts of the

Miscellaneous.

North, \$2.10 (23.00 & bush: American flaxseed, \$2.00\tilde{2}\tilde{2}\tilde{5}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{8}\tilde{1}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{5}\tilde{6}\tild

PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE.

Extra quality. \$6.12½@6.50
First quality. \$5.75 @6.00
Second quality. \$7.5 @5.62½
Third quality. \$7.5 @6.62½
Phorest grade coarse oxen, bulls, etc. \$3.00 @4.50

PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &C.

Each.
Brighton hides. 6 . Brighton tall'w. 34½ . Dairyskins. \$15@50
Country hides. 5 . Dairyskins. \$20@.
Calfskins. 5 @6

Bond and Stock Prices at 2.30 P. M.

PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE.

Washington, July 22.—What the Republican party needs at this time more than anything else is a boss—a large-sized, able
22. .24 31. .27 2. .6 14. .9 27. .32 7. .16 8. .11.B 31. .27 7. .10 9. .5 24. .20 27. .18 22. .17 Drawn.

NOTES BY THE CHECKER EDITOR. bodied boss who can enforce discipline and make the party toe the mark at the word of

Investigations made by The Globe correspondent show that the Republicans in the Senate are as badly demoralized on the Senate are as badly demoralized on the tariff issue as are their brethren in the 17..14 2-11..15-3 6..10 7..11 14.. 9 to be married. The situation is completely and decidedly peculiar and extremely interesting to a disinterested Democrat who believes with his

interested Democrat who believes with his narty in reducing taxation.

The three leading Republican members of the ways and means committee, McKinley of Ohio, Reed of Maine and Burrows of Michigan, do not want the Senate finance committee—that is the Republican members of it—to do anything with the tariff at this session. During the last few days Republican members of the House have had frequent consultations with Republican members of the Senate to see if some scheme could not be devised.

It was found at the outset that the Senate is not a unit in regard to tariff revision; that some of the senators would be perfectly willing to introduce a bill very similar to that proposed at the conference held at Mr. McKinley's rooms Friday night, the particulars of which were exclusively published in yesterday's 61.09E. That scheme is to abolish all duties on tobacco, except cigars, to repeal the duty on sugar one-half.

The other senators want a tariff bill and SEEDS—The market continues quiet and prices are steady.

We quote: Clover, West, 7½@8c % fb; do, North, 8@9; do, white, 16@18; do, Alsike, 12@18; do, Lucerne, 22; Red Top, West, % sack, §2.23@2.40; do, Jersey, \$2.40@2.50; R. l., bent, \$2.00@2.25; Hungarian, \$1.65@1.80; Gold Millet, \$1.50@1.90; common Millet, \$...@1.25; Orchard, \$4 bush, \$1.50@1.75; Blue Grass, \$1.25@1.50 % bush; Timothy, West, \$2.80@2.90 % bush; do, North, \$2.90@3.00 % bush; American flaxseed, \$2.00@2.50.

ticulars of which we do not obsect, to abolish all duties on tobacco, to appear to abolish all duties on tobacco, to agars, to repeal the duty on sugar one-half.

The other senators want a tariff bill and would like to see a thorough revision of the tariff, and they flatter themselves that they can frame a "scientific" bill that will correct the "crudities" of Mr. Mills' measure.

Thus they start out with two schemes that are utterly irreconcilable.

One of the meetings was held last night at which one of the members of the ways and means committee used substantially the following argument:

"The wisest plan would be to introduce a resolution directing the finance committee of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate to sit during the recess and infinity of the Senate of the tariff and report are the subject of the sariff and report are the subje TOBACCO.—The market is steady and the situation good. The demand is fair and prices are firmly maintained.

We quote: Havana wrappers, \$3.00@6.00; do, fine fillers, \$1.10@1.30; do, good fillers, \$75c@81.15; Yara I and 11 cuts, \$85c0.00; Kentucky lugs, \$2.50@6.00; do, leaf, \$8.00@14.00; Havana s'd wrs, \$90@45; do, 2ds, \$11@14; do, binders, \$9012; do, seed fill, \$611; Conn and Mass fill, \$612; do, binders, \$13@16; do, 2ds, \$13@18; do, fair wrappers, \$17@22; do, fillers, \$10@12.

TALLOW—Following are the quotations: Tallow, prime, \$44@45/2; Country, \$34@4; Bone, \$34/2; do, chip, \$14; do, naphtha, \$121/4; do, hard, \$34/2; \$12.50; do, \$12.50; do, and \$12.50; do, hard, \$34/2; grease, tanaers, \$12.20; do, chip, \$14; do, naphtha, \$12.14; do, hard, \$34/2; do, and \$12.50; do, week have been \$16.614. "The wisest plan would be to introduce a resolution directing the finance committee of the Senate to sit during the recess and investigate the subject of the tariff and report their conclusion to the Senate next December. It is polley on our part to do this. If there is no Republican tariff bill in existence during this campaign we can attack the Mills bill for its many inconsistencies and incongruities, and thus force the Democrats to fight on the defensive and simply be in the attitude all the time of defending themselves. Suppose we frame a tariff bill. No matter how good a measure we may construct we cannot please everybody, and we must make some mistakes, that is certain. The result will be that we shall also have to fight a defensive campaign, and we give the enemy a chance to rally and make a stand.

"There is every reason why the Senate." chip, 142; do, haphtna, 19174, do, hand, 644/2.
WOOL—The receipts of the week have been 16,614 bales domestic and 507 bales foreign against 20,050 bales domestic and 2741 bales foreign last week and 20,593 bales domestic and 5532 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1887. Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, July 20:
Western cattle, 2925; Eastern cattle, 85; Northern cattle, 360. Total, 3870.
Western sheep and lambs, 9980; Eastern sheep and lambs, ...; Northern sheep and lambs, 1092. Total, 11,072.
Swine, 18,993, Veals, 1205. Horses, 465.
Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, dressed weight, ranged from 34.50 to 38.50.

until December."
But can that be done?
The gentleman who has been quoted said tonight, when asked that question:
"Well, they will do that if they have any It is certain, however."

It is certain, however.

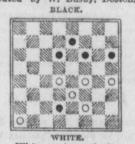
[Detroit Free Press.]

A French highway robber stopped to apologize to his victim, and the victim noticed the fact that he was bow-legged. He gave the police this pointer and the right man was soon in limbo.

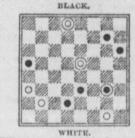
CHECKERS.

sie," part I., 25 cents; "Ayrshire Lassie," part II., 25 cents; Barker and Reed's "Alma," \$1.25; Spayth's" American Draught Player. \$3; "Game of Draughts," supplement to the above, \$1.50; "Draughts for Begin-Winniped, Man., July 23.—The Skeena is river revolt continues to cause the greatest excitement. The local militia is prepared at the state of the continues to cause the greatest excitement. The local militia is prepared to start for the scene of the outbreak on short notice. A messenger arrived from Hazet the Indian swere still laying sieges to Hudson Say fort, where all the white bopulation is gastered. The garrison, he says the commanded the troops of the same, bound in commanded the troops of uring the last rest the troops mown the way shere will not arrive in time. General Middleton, who commanded the troops during the last rest the troops in this revolt. He has wired the militia authorities in British Columbia as follows: "I can put 5000 men on cars in 24 hours, en route for the scene."

It is said that the Indian tribes in that rest of many the same is a state of the same and the robotally some of the manute, and that probably some of them much of the Skeena river lies Duncan island, where dwelt the forceious and blook in the rebels, and is reported on its way to the warpath. Orders have been received from the warpath. Orders were received from the same than the first one of the warpath. Orders have been received from the warpath. Orders were received from the warpath. Orders we ner," 75 cents; Sweet's "Elements of Draughts," 50 cents; Barker's "Ameri-



White to play and win. Position No. 1382. By "Uno."



White to play and black to win. This position occurred in play between two "scrubs" and resulted in a draw. Our contributor, however, shows a forced win for black.

Came No. 2366-Clasgow. Eighth game in the match between S.

8	Grover and W. C. Parrow for the New E						
	land cha	ampionsh	ip medal,	Grover'	s mo		
	1115		1 6		2		
- 1	2117	2218		62-1	10.		
	914		610	1923	9.		
33	2521	1714			11.		
9	811	1017	1923	2326	5.		
	2319	2114	13 9	1714	15.		
	1116	2 7-1	514	2630	1.		
	2420	2925	18 9	2521	18.		
	1623	610	2327	3026	6.		
- 1	2711	2523	9 6	2117	14.		
	716	1017	2731	2622	5.		
- 1	2011	2213	6 2	1713	18.		
	3 7	4 8	1015	2217	10.		
669	2824	3127	2 6	14 9	27.		

24..20 27..18 22..17 Drawn.

NOTES BY THE CHECKER EDITOR.

A-Off the beaten path.

B-19..24 here is safe for a draw, although Little lost the black side to Busby in their match played in Glasgow in 1869.

U-2@..28 is best.

The following play seems to win:

(Var. 1.) (Var. 2.) (Var. 3.)

(Var. 2.) The gentleman who has been quoted said tonight, when asked that question:

"Well, they will do that if they have any sense."

It is certain, however, that there is a serious difference of opinion as to the wisest course to pursue. The men who favor delay are work na hard to secure converts, but several more conferences, and probably a senatoral caucus, will have to be held before a decision can be reached. Meanwhite the Republican members of the subcommittee of the finance committee are working away.

Senator Beck, who is a member of the Republicans are supposed to be laboring would not be reported to the full committee until the end of the week. Then the committee proper may want to spend some time in its consideration, and it is barely possible that some of the Democrats may demand a proper consideration and it is barely possible that some of the Democrats may demand a proper consideration of the Mills bill, as they are anxious to have the Republicans but on record why they are not prepared to vote for it.

Should this be done no one can foresee takes no action now Congress will adjourn by the 20th of Angust.

It is said that Senator Riddleberger will vote with the Democrats on the tariff, and should he vote with the Democrats the Republicans would be in a minority. Hence their dangerous position and the Republicans would be in a minority. Hence their dangerous position and the Republicans would be in a minority. Hence their dangerous position and the Republicans would be in a minority. Hence their dangerous position and the caution they must exercise if they hope to avoid a disastrous defeat.

Solution of Position No. 1390.

Black men on 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 23; white the labely also and the way and they have the Republicans would be in a minority. Hence their dangerous position and the caution they must exercise if they hope to avoid a disastrous defeat. (Var. 3.)

was only drawn. Black men on 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 23; white

CHECKERS.

3. 7 15. 8 11.15 15.19 5. 9
17. 14 18.23 8.11 24.27 24.19
9. 18 8.3 15.19 19.24 31.26
19. 15 7.11 11.15 26.31 20.16
23.26-3 3. 8 19. 24 25.22 W. wins.

(Var. 2.)
17. 22 25. 22 18.15 23.26 14.18
21. 17 18.15-5 10.6 28.24 12.16
21. 17 18.15-5 10.6 28.24 12.16
21. 17 18.15-5 10.6 28.24 12.16
21. 17 18.15-5 10.6 28.24 12.16
21. 17 18.15-5 10.6 28.24 12.16
22. 25 13. 9 12.16 8.12 10.14
23. 18 15. 11 6. 1 2.6 9.13
25. 30 9.14 6.19 26.31 14.17
19. 15 11. 7 1.6 10.14 13.22
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18. 25 20.28 18.28 18.28 18.28 18.28 19.28 (Var. 5.)

(Var. 1.)

and Harrison streets. D. M. Sanders is the local champion.

Referring to the Barker vs. Smith match, the editor of the Echo says: Smith has certainly elected to have an unusually long interval between the date of signing articles and the date of the match. We know several players, and doubtless there are many, not at present ranking as first class, who with six months' study and training would approximate very closely to "ohampionship form." It is to be regretted that Smith has not met Barker's generosity as to date in a little more accommodating spirit. It does seem unfair to subject Barker to a winter's passage across the stormy Atlantic. As a matter of: "generalship," however, the delay is certainly a no. nt in favor, of Smith, for it will give him the opportunity of availing himself of the valuable aid of Wyllie as "coach."

Mr. Wyllie's total score in New Zealand is: Won, 3855; lost, 7; drawn, 193; played, 4055.

It is with feelings of regret that we obron.

is: Won, 3855; lost, 7; drawn, 193; played, 4055.

It is with feelings of regret that we chronicle the death from pneumonia of John Dempster at Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Dempster at Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Dempster was well known as an expert player, and in 1876 and '77 he edited an excellent checker department in the Hlustrated Sporting New Yorker and Wild Oats.

The match for the championship of London, between Messrs, Moriarty and Tescheleit, resulted in the following score: Moriarty, 2; Tescheleit, 1; drawn, 3.

The annual team match between the town and country players of New Zealand was played at the rooms of the Dunedin Draughts Club June 24. Teams were made up with 30 players on a side, and resulted in the country players' winning 49 games to 41 for their opponents, and 28 games drawn. This makes the second victory for the country players against five for the town.

the county players against five for the town.

W. Campbell of Giasgow, the blindfold champion of Great Britain, has challenged W. Reid of Mauchline, champion of Ayrashire, to play a match of .32 games, restricted openings (as arranged in the Barsker-Smith match), for a stake of £10 a side, The match to be played in September, and Glasgow.

The match between W. C. Parrow and S. Grover for the New England Association medal was finished last Saturday, with the following result; Parrow. 2; Grover, 15 drawn, 7.

following result: Parrow. 2; Grover, 15
drawn. 7.
The following is a list of the games played:
1. Old Fourteenth, Parrow's move. Drawn.
2. Switcher, Grover's move. Drawn.
3. Fife, Parrow's move. Drawn.
4. Cross, Grover's move. Drawn.
5. Fife, Parrow's move. Drawn.
6. Cross, Grover's move. Drawn.
7. Fife, Parrow's move. Drawn.
8. Glascow, Grover's move. Drawn.
9. Unclassified, Parrow's move. Parrow won.
10. Bristol, Grover's move. Parrow won.
Totals—Parrow. 2; Grover. 1; drawn. 7.

Wanted to See the Bill.

[Texas Siftings.] One day a man and woman in the prime of life stopped at a hotel in a small Texas, town and sending for a justice of the peace informed that functionary that they desired

always displayed by a country justice. Then he inquired their names, and on being told it struck him that he had per-

being told it struck him that he had performed the same service for the lady some years before. Upon asking if such was the case the lady replied:

"Yes, sir.I have been married previously," "Have you a bill from your former husband?" asked the justice.

"Yes."

This being satisfactory, the ceremeay was performed, and the couple were desclared man and wife.

As they were about departing, the justice, who had never seen a bill of divorce, and who had a strong desire to behold one of the documents, thought this an excellent opportunity to satisfy his curiosity. He therefore said to the lady:

"You say you have a bill from your former husband?"

"Oh, yes: certainly."

"Have you any objection to allowing me to see the bill?"

"Oh, none whatever."

And stepping to the door and calling a little boy who was in the wagon, she said:

"Here, Bill, come here quick; here is a gentleman who wishes to see you."

The justice didn't get over his astonishment until the entire party was far out of sight.

New Boston Music.

New Boston Music.

Oliver Ditson & Co. lead their music for piano players with a "Shepherd's Song." by T. Moelling. A melodious theme is deand stirring movement and is easy. The title page has the best lithographed portrait

march," by E. Wineriste, has a tuneful and stirring movement and is easy. The title page has the best lithographed portrait of Thurman that has appeared; 40 cents, "Head of the Army," march, Revere, is dedicated to General Sheridan and bears, his portrait. It is one of the best of later marches; 50 cents. For violin and piano, a "Medley," by F. Mueller. Sen., and containing "Last Rose of Summer," "Arkansas Traveller" and "Yankee Doodle," is very bleasing; 35 cents.

Oliver Ditson & Co.'s vocal music includes a "Palinode" by Julia de W. Gibbs. that is novel in style and beautiful in effects, and altogether a gem of the kind; 30 cents. An ew song of Rodney for soprano, in G. is "Kingdom of Love," in ballad form, and having tender sentiment; 40 cents. Another piece by Rodney, for mezzo-soprano or barytone, in F. is "Time and Time." and has superior merit; 40 cents. "Salve Regina." W. A. Leonard, is a church chorus for soprano, tenor, alto and bass, and ranks high. The words are in Latin; 35 cents. Chris Stevens, in "God Bless You Till We Meet Again," gives a song and chorus with fine sentiment and music, 30 cents. "Up With the ked Bandanna." song and chorus by Paul Prescott, has the desirable cualities of Democratic campaign music, and bears a portrait: 40 cents. Henry knight's "Ave Maria," with Latin words, is an impressive sacred song. It is for soprano of tenor; 35 cents. W. A. Cole has arranged for banjo accompaniment Kennedy's "I Had \$15 in My Inside Pocket;" 30 cents. "Up With the ked Bandanna" song and chorus such a thoughtful composition as Theo. Kehl's "Little Blonde Concert Polka," and will be welcomed everywhere; 35 cents, "Rosy Morn Schottische." J. L. Gilbert, and as played by Howard Richardson's orchestra, will take wherever heard; 30 cents. "Harry Birch of mistrel fame has written, a ioliy Republican campaign song and chorus, "Ben and Levi." The prelude has the music of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." and the chorus is the familiar "So Say We All of Us." The song itself has music of its own. It is prin

OUR POLITICAL DICTIONARY.

Every reader, Democrat or Republican, will be helped to understand the questions of this presidential campaign by owning a copy of THE GLOBE'S Political Dictionary. Its 550 pages contain all the topics of the largest inquired about will be found to have

Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, take healthy exercise, live in the open air, and all symptoms of consumption will disappear. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, chronic nasal catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and coughs, it is a wonderful remedy.

Black men on 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 23; white men on 17, 19, 20, 25, 30, 32. Black to play and white to win.

9.13-1 3... 7-2 26...30 26...22 17...10
17...14 30...25 22...13 27...23 18...14
18...17 23...26 30...26 22...17 10...17
26...21 25...22 32...27 23...18 W. winz

POPULAR ERRORS.

Mistakes That are Repeated for Many Generations.

Many Ideas Regarding Almost Every-

thing Under the Sun.

"Better Not to Know so Much, Than to Know so Much That Isn't So."

[Edwin Walters in St. Louis Republic.] A volume could be written on popular errors on scientific subjects. So few people

observe for themselves, and so many accept what they hear from others, or what they read, that it is a wonder there are not more errors fixed in the popular mind on such

errors fixed in the popular mind on such subjects.

One hardly knows where to begin on the list, but attention is first called to the loose manner in which terms, especially names, are applied. Take the common gopher as an example. The true gopher is of a gray color, and is about the size of a large rat. He has large pouches on each side of his mouth in which he carries dirt when making his burrows in the ground. His front teeth stand out the most prominently in any of the great family of gnawers—rodenta. His tail is short and looks very much like that of a rat. In some parts of the country a gray ground squirrel is called a gopher. In other parts a striped squirrel or prairie chipmunk is called by that name, while in Kansas, Nebraska and many parts of the West, a small marmot, which is closely allied to the prairie dog, is called a gopher. These marmots are quite common in the country around this city. In most parts of the Southwest a skunk is called a gopher. These marmots are quite common in the country around this city. In most parts of the Southwest a skunk is called a polecat and a polecat is called a mink—for the Western so-called mink is nothing but a polecat. It took 200 years for the popular helief to he given up that heavers use tion to the discussion of a subject that comes more within their province than that of mine, but this conclusion has been drored from observations that reach over, a period of many years as a surveyor in the West, 1 have observed that there were more cases of sickness of this kind during, or immediately after, the season in which there were the greatest number of electric showers or electric disturbances as shown by the surveyor's instruments. I conclude, then, that heat and electricity are the prime causes of "malaia." and that they weaken the stone had and, in a large majority of cases, produce that there were the greatest number of electric showers or electric disturbances as shown by the surveyor is instruments. I conclude, then, that they weaken the tomore of electric sh It took 200 years for the poputo to be given up that beavers use much better. Fever can surely be reduced lar belief to be given up that beavers use their tails for trowels. In some places yet. by its use. school readers can be found that teach

The expressions, "as graceful as an antelope." or "head and tail up like an antee," are often heard. In the first place, the antelope is not a graceful animal, especially when in motion. In the second place, the antelope does not run with its 'tail up" as a deer does. It runs more like a "tail up" as a deer does, it runs more like a sheep, It is a very timid animal. After it has shed its horns it suggests a sheep when it runs. When its horns are long and it is running at right angles to one's line of vision it suggests a goat, as its horns retreat backward like a goat's. Herein is the principal difference between a deer and an antelope. The horns of a deer come out over his face and droop forward, while those of an antelope slope backward over the ears.

come out over his face and droop forward, while those of an antelope slope backward over the ears.

Another popular fiction is that if one shoots a prairie dog his mates will rush out and carry him into one of their dens before it is possible to get possession of him.

It is true that such things have actually occurred. Rats have been known to do the same thing, but the instances are rare. Usually a country that is inhabited by prairie dogs, or more properly by prairie marmots, has a dry, thin atmosphere. This condition deceives the hunter and causes him to shoot so far at the little creatures, that in the larger number of cases he misses entirely. In the second place, these animals never stop when danger is near until they are at the mouth of a hole. Then they will stop and sit upon their haunches in such a manner that if they are shot they are nearly sure to fall inside the hole. The prairie marmots, mentioned above, that one sees in the country around this city, have the same habit—that of stopping at the mouth of their holes and sitting upon their haunches to look around. Another error is the calling of nearly every insect a bug. Potato beetles, June beetles, May beetles, etc., are all called bugs, when they are beetles. The bed-bug and the chinch-bug are true bugs, but nearly everything else usually called by that name belongs to the great family of beetles. A beetle opens his mouth sidewise, while the bug opens nis perpendicularly as we open ours. Worms are all regarded as worms whether

beetles. People often speak of "eight legged insects," or "ten-legged insects," unmindful of the fact that an insect has six legs and no more nor no less. Spiders, then, having eight legs, are not insects.

We speak of the time when the "grasshoppers destroyed the crops," when we mean that the locusts destroyed the crops; and the insects we usually call locusts are the 17-year cicade. This calls to mind the fact that Professor Riley is reported as saving these msects are to visit us again this year. This is another error. They are due here in 1896, as it will be remembered that they visited us in 1879—at least this is true of a large extent of country south and west of the city.

The "horse-hair snake" is another common source of error. The creature that is

velopment, they leave the water and get out on the leaves and grass. Here, as opportunity offers, they attach themselves to the feet of large insects—especially of grass-hoppers, katydids, etc. The legs of these insects being nollow, they crawl up them, where they grow till they fill the legs, and sometimes the cavities of the bodies of these large insects.

This accounts for the fat, clumsy condition of many of these insects. After a rain, in which the insects drown, the full-fledged horse-hair snakes" come forth to delight the small boy, and to interest the student of nature, after which they lay eggs in the water, if it does not dry up too soon—and curl around them for a time, and about the time the eggs hatch into the little flesh-colored mites first described, the "snakes" die. It is not claimed that this is the history of all horse-hair snakes," but it is the true history of all that I know anything about.

Another error in the application of names is noticeable in the vegetable world. This is to the so-called sycamore.

The true sycamore—acer pseudo platantus—grows only in England, or, at most, the British Isles. Our tree—platantus occidentalis—should be called button wood. The true sycam re is as worthless as buckeye or horse chestnut.

Another error is held regarding the Vir-Mr. L. B. G.—Oh, gad, ya'as.

IN MRS. MAYFAIR'S COUPE.

Miss Mayfair—Eleanor Bagatelle is all enthusiasm over the sermon; thinks we girls ought to do something.

Mrs. M. (with a coid smile)—Eleanor's role is enthusiasm. I suppose Jack Cavendish assisted at her rapture.

Miss M. (with a younger cold smile)—Oh, yes. She proposes to do a play at Newport next month for the Seaside Home. Jack is to be leading man.

Mrs. M.—I hat goes without saying.

Miss M.—She asked me to take a part.

Mrs. M.—You declined. I presume.

Miss M.—Oh, yes. indeed.

Mrs. M.—Now that you are engaged, it would of course, be most unwise to waste your strength on such affairs.

THE SOWER.

Another error is held regarding the Vir-

pleasing effect; but most people think it is noisonous.

They mistake it for the poison ivy—rhus toxicodendron—which also grows abundantly throughout the country. The beautiful Virginia creeper, or American ivv. grows plentifully along the Missouri river bluffs and along old fence rows on the uplands. The Virginia creeper has five leaflets on each leaf stalk, while the poison ivy has only three leaflets. The creeper is a dark, rich green, and in autumn changes to a vivid russet. and in autumn changes to a vivid russet. The poison ivy is of a lighter green color, but changes to a marcon or magenta in autumn. It also has many more lateral tendrils than the creeper has, and consequently sticks closer to whatever it grows upon.

In the line of physics or natural philoso In the line of physics or natural philosophy, there are errors in common acceptation to a degree that is truiy astonishing. Take the old one that has lately had a new run. That is, that there is great danger of the world's blowing up from an explosion of natural gas. How could there be any explosion without combustion? How could there be any combustion without oxygen? How could there be any combustion without oxygen? How could air settle in a deep boring when the pressure of the gas is so much greater than the air itself?

It is well known that fresh powder can be of the upright plane, while he dances on the tyories with his feet, When you see him leave a volume of the Cyclopædia wide open on a plush-covered chair under a tree in the midst of a heavy

It is well known that fresh powder can be the sideboard, and driving nails into the stairs with a silver soup-ladle.

Then you may know that he is a member of a family that is renting a furnished house for the summer.

ground." The fact is that the air is lighter before or during a rain—damp air is always lighter than cold air. When the air is dry and heavy it buoys the smoke upward, but when it is light and moist it is nearer the weight of smoke and consequently will not buoy it upward so readily.

When it comes to treating the sick and dealing with the causes that produce disease, so many errors have prevailed, and do now prevail, that it seems a wonder that the human race has not become extinct long ago. Take the so-called liver complaints. Of course the liver may have organized issues, just as any other organ may have, but by far the greater part of so-have, but by far the greater the greater the air table our young friend was forgotten. The conversation having become animated at the table our young friend was forgotten. A few moments afterward his mother asked the servant for a clean place. "You can have making become animated at the table our young friend was forgotten. A few moments afterward his mother asked the servant for a clean place

called liver diseases are only functional and have their origin in the stomach. When the stomach is all right the liver will be all right, nine times out of ten.

Another delusion is malaria, so-called. The word malaria means bad air. The diseases that are attributed to this cause are frequently common in districts where there is no stagmant water or anything else to taint the atmosphere. It will be remembered that during the autumn of 1881 there was an unusual number of people who were attacked by these diseases in southwestern and west-central Missouri and also east ern kansas when there had been no rains of any consequence for months, and that, too, in districts far removed from decomposing water or any other substance. The cause or causes of these diseases were surely not in the air, consequently should not be attributed to malaria. It is more probable that during the dry, hot weather of summer that the heat that is radiated and the electricity that is generated by the sun have an enervating influence on the system—that from the nerve centres this influence reaches the muscular system, principally through the pneumogastric nerve, and the stomach being the most delicate and intricate of almost any of the involuntary muscles is the principal sufferer from such enervating influence. Indigestionfollows as a symptom, and an increase of bile brings what is called biliousness and malatia.

I hope my medical friends, and I claim

A MEAGRE HARVEST.

The Clergyman Makes a Little Call for

[Philip H. Welch in Drake's Magazine.]

THE SEED.

"Lay not up for yourself treasures."

THE GROUND.

Mr. M.—They'll look better shortly. I send them to the seashore in July for a month's bathing. Nothing like salt water, you know, for a horse's coat.

Mr. M.—I. So I have heard.

Mr. M.—I give mine a taste of it every summer. Mills takes the whole stable down while we are in the mountains, and I tell you the dandies show up in the fall with backs like satin—freshens them in every way.

winter.

Mrs. S.—So unfortunate!

Mrs. C. B.—Yes: it has quite seriously annoyed us. His widow wanted to come as usual and bring her daughter and her husband, but I wouldn't listen to that. Three

him silly. Mr. L. B. G.—Oh. gad. ya'as.

THE SOWER.

Assistant-The offering yesterday was

very small, Rev. Mr. Hautton-Oh-er-yes, These char-

ities are so-er-perennial, you know, they are not apt to commend themselves freely. Assistant—I fear we must depend on out-

side help.
Rev. Mr. Hautton—Well, do the best you can. I shall have no further time to bestow upon the matter.
Assistant—You sail on Saturday, I sup-

Rev. Mr. Hautton—Yes; and by the way, that was a generous purse the church gave

me last week.
Assistant (innocently)—They certainly did
respond nobly.

(Puck.)
When you see a boy sliding down stairs

astride the baluster, and driving his heels into the spindles, as though to increase his

mumble-peg on a beautiful antique oak

nower,
When you see him lighting matches on
ne newly-kalsomined walls and playing
mais against a wall covered with choice

ings. hen you see him riding on the door of

"Let your light so shine, etc."

Great Results.

thatched with grass.

The usual ingenuity of the Chinese and Japanese was not long in devising an advance on the original idea. Many centuries must have elapsed since they be-Funds for Summer Charities Without

benevolence)—And now, My dear brethren, I leave these various summer charities, which so strongly need the aid of all who find it possible to offer it, in your hand. Give of your money if you can; give of your time and strength if your dollars are not plenty; all—old and young, richer or poorer—can assist in the noble work. Some little self-denial may be necessary; exert it, and your reward shall be the greater. The plates are passed to slow music while the assistant intones:

laid wood of precious metals, or even of carved ivory. The state umbrella of Indore is shaped like a mushroom.

In the Assam department of the Indian and Colofial exhibition a remarkable double umbrella is shown, consisting of a very large umbrella overshadowing a smaller one. Both are of white silk, almost resembling gauze, and each is bordered with two short valances. The whole structure is supported on a framework of bamboo. A long, perfectly straight, small lamboo forms the handle, and this fits in to a larger bamboo, in which centre the ribs of the great upper umbrella. The whole is crowned with a tall knob of gold, and has doubtless held a place of honor in great state ceremonials. Mr. Trillion (coming out of church)-Well, Mr. Million—Oh. yes: Hautton a'ways has ifield to play. I'm not dancing much this time, though.

Mr. T.-Nor I. I am feeling too poor.
The street played me a bad turn the other
day. I came out lifty thousand loser last Week. Mr. M.-Fortune of war; lose today, win tomorrow. Mr. T.—Oh, yes. I say, Million, those are fine animals you're driving—in superb con-Mr. M. They'll look better shortly. I send

d has doubtless held a place of honor in eat state ceremonials. Reverting to medieval days we find that usia likewise fully recognized the honor-inferring power of this symbol as is fully oven by the ancient title which has ever en bestowed on her high dignitaries, amely, Satrap or Chatrapa, which (like titles of the Burmese kings and the alratta chiefs) simply means "Lord of e Umbrella."

Mr. T.—Gad! I'll try it for my carriage carrying a canopy of some rich stuff above any object to be reverenced seems first to have reached Europe; the Baldachini of pair.
Mrs. Sympathetique—Dear Mr. Hautton In time.

The common "grub worm" becomes a May beetle. The large white "grub worms" when he told of those poor little sick babies in the stifling tenements. I really had to use my vinaigrette.

Mrs. Sympathetique—Dear Mr. Hautton was so eloquent today, I felt quite faint when he told of those poor little sick babies in the stifling tenements. I really had to use my vinaigrette.

Mrs. Cold Blood—You are too sensitive.

Mrs. Sympathetique—Dear Mr. Hautton was so eloquent today, I felt quite faint from Baldach, the ancient Persian name of the city of Bagdad. The baldachini, which is use my vinaigrette.

Mrs. Cold Blood—You are too sensitive.

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Mrs. Sympathetique—Dear Mr. Hautton was so eloquent today, I felt quite faint from Baldach, the ancient Persian name of the city of Bagdad. The baldachini of ecclesiastical art having derived their name eron baldach, the ancient Persian name of the city of Bagdad. The baldachini, which is use my vinaigrette.

Mrs. Sympathetique—Dear Mr. Hautton was so eloquent today, I felt quite faint from Baldach, the ancient Persian name of the city of Bagdad. The baldachini, which is use my vinaigrette.

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Mrs. Sympathetique—Dear Mr. Hautton was not except to the city of Bagdad. The baldachini to use my vinaigrette of course.

Mrs. C. B.—I wish I did, indeed, for myself. We have had the same couple for some years past, but the man died this

solemn processions—coronations, marriages, funerals, triumphal progresses of great men—just as we may still see in Eastern lands, where the chief nobles of the kingdom are those selected for the honor of supporting the splendid canopy which overshadows the royal litter, or the funeral car whereon is laid the honored dead.

Another eccles:astical symbol of honor which I believe to be simply a conventionalized form of the umbrella is the auriole, which is so invariably represented as encircing the heads of Buddha and his disciples, and very frequently of other deads. These have either the chatta overhead, the auriole behind the head, or a canopy, which, rising from behind the shoulders, overhangs the head, and it seems probable that the three forms are but variations of the one.

If you look at the Japanese parasol which is so often selected by photographers as an attractive background for a pretty girl's head, you will see how easily the idea of the auriole may suggest itself.

From tropical lands, where the fierce rays of the sun lend such special importance to the protecting canopy, let us turn to Europe and see what has been the history of this simple little safeguard, which the poorest cottager now deems an essential, not indeed as a sunshade, but is a rain guard. Little does he dream that less than two centuries ago it was a luxury alm st unknown in Britain, but still less does he know of its exalted honor in the remote ages, and in so many lands.

band, but I wouldn't listen to that. Three are quite too many!

Mrs. S.—Oh, yes, indeed.

Mrs. C. B.—It would necessitate leaving another bedroom open, you know.

Mrs. S.—Of course. Not to be thought of.

How very trying it all is!

Mr. L. Byrrd Greene—Gad, warm day for a begging bout!

Mr. J. D. Wyllys Van Cenver—Ya'as, and d'ye know the old beadle looked at me once or twice in a curious way. Gad, I think he thought I could be plucked.

Mr. L. B, G.—Oh no, old man. Nothing is ever expected of us, y' know.

Mr. J. D. W. V. C.—I should say not. I fancy now that Hautton kas no notion of what it costs us to live—just the one item of putting up at four crack clubs would knock in silly.

os.
o glance first at its position in classical

Indies of high degree the privilege of its use. The movable sunshade, made to open and shut, is shown on divers old Greek and also on Etruscan vases, sometimes in the hands of lightly-draped ladies, sometimes of laurel-crowned mortals, guiltless of all raiment. It would appear from divers passages in ancient Greek poets that for a man to use a parasol was deemed effeminate and contemptible to the last degree.

In later days, a distinguishing feature in the state processions of the magnificent doges of Venice was the gorgeous umbrella of gold brocade, the use of which was a privilege specially granted to these faithful sons of the church by Pope Alexander III. In the year 1288 it was decreed that this state umbrella should be further embelished by a small golden statue of the annunciation affixed to the summit. This emblem of high rank seems even to have obtained a place in heraldry, for it is stated by Beatino, an Italian herald, that a vermillion umbrella in a field argent signifies dominion.

So jealously was this privilege guarded that in Venice it was not till the middle of the eighteenth century that a Venetian noble (by name Michael Morosini, ventured to go out in his gondola, carrying a small green sunshade. It was souare and flat, and crowned by a little copper spire. He is said to have been the first Venetian who indulged in such a luxury. His example was speedily followed by the ladies of Venice, but some time elapsed ere men could summon sufficient courage to do so!

Passing on to France, the earliest mention of the subject, so far as I can learn, occurs in the "Dialogues" of Henri Extienne (published 1578), who makes one of his characters ask his friend whether he has ever seen the invention which Italian and Spanish nobles cause to be carried about with them, to shield them from the sun—a contrivance which is supported by a stick, and can be folded, up in a small space, but which, when open, expands to a circle large enough to shelter three or four persons. His friend repiles that he has never seen

Then you may know that he is a member of a family that is renting a furnished house for the summer.

A Modest Reminder.

[Judge.]

Bobby's mother had invited a few friends to tea, and Bobby was consequently instructed to be on his best behavior.

The conversation having become animated at the table our young friend was forgotten. A few moments afterward his mother asked the sevent for a clean plate.

"You can have mine, mamma: there ain't nothin' on it," said poor little Bobby.

She Corrected the Error.

[Puck.]

"Americans, I presume," said the London hotel proprietor as the party engaged rooms.

"Bostonians," corrected Mrs. Charles Rivers Massey.

"Bostonians," corrected Mrs. Charles Rivers Massey.

"In 1622, however, large cumbersome umbrellas were beginning to come into use of a family that is renting a furnished house for family one period of a family that is renting a furnished house for the summer.

In 1622, however, large cumbersome umbrellas were beginning to come into use and a writer of the period records that they were an longer called only parasol, but paraplayes, and also Garde-Collet, but paraplayes, and also Garde-C

for Their Work.

Public's Favorites.

THE SACRED UMBRELLA

Evolution of Mankind's Rainy Day Friend.

Reverenced in Early Times—Ridiculed in Later Days.

Umbrollas Costly Enough to Tempt a Religious Man to Steal.

Referring to the traces of the singular reverence bestowed on the umbrella, as proved from the pre-Christian sculptures of northern India, none are more curious than those which suggest the retention of printive tree-worship in the earliest days of pure Buddhism.

In point of fact the connection between trees and umbrellas is not so far-fetched as might at first sight appear, for the primary idea of the umbrella is not so far-fetched as might at first sight appear, for the primary idea of the umbrella is not so far-fetched as might at first sight appear, for the primary idea of the umbrella is not so far-fetched as might at first sight appear, for the primary idea of the connection between trees and umbrellas is not so far-fetched as might at first sight appear, for the primary idea of the connection between trees and umbrellas is not so far-fetched as might at first sight appear, for the primary idea of the umbrella is not so far-fetched as might at first sight appear, for the primary idea of the connection between the case and mbrellas is not so far-fetched as might at first sight appear, for the primary idea of the connection between the case and the connection between the case and the connection between the connection between the case and the connection between the case and the connection between the case and the connection between the con

MILLIONS OF AUTOGRAPHS.

A Thousand Signatures an Hour, and the

"It seems ludicrous." he continued, "at this day to think of General Spinuer and S. B. Colby under taking to sign with a pen all postal currency that was issued. It was bad enough for Mr. Acton to have to sign the gold certificates at first or the transfers of the 6 per cents. When they were extended by Secretary Windom. And yet General Spinner actually started out to put that cramped signature of his on all the postal currence. The natural consequence was that his hand began to swell up until the ingers were absolutely uncontrollable. It was a physical impossibility, and he became incapacitated very much sooner than he otherwise would because he had not adopted a signature capable of easy and rapid product on. One would not suppose that the amount of ink used in signing one's name would be so very perceptible, but Spinner used up more ink than any of his successors, and I followed a line of treasurers who were in the habit of shading letters rather heavily. You remember how Gilfillan and Wyman used to sign their names. I was rather surprised when my attention was called to the fact that I had introduced a new economy into the treasury department. I was using only about one-third as much ink as my predecessor. This was before the amendment of the laws governing the treasurer immself to so many routine papers. Before the war the work was easy enough for one man, but it grew so that the treasurer of the United States probably had occasion to sign his name oftener than any other man in the country. In my time the law was amended permitting the deputy treasurer to sign a large number of papers necessarily passing through the office of the treasurer. I have seen it stated that Mr. Hyatt has adopted a stamp, but I have seen no evidence of it. I certainly should never cash a draft, pay a check, or respect an indorsement that was not written with pen and ink."

They Talked of Other Things.

They Talked of Other Things.

"It is lonely, sometimes," she answered.
"Wouldn't it be sweet to have a little

"Oh! wouldn't it!"

"And when a fellow comes home tired from business, to have a nice little wife meet him at the door with a kiss."

"Y-e-e-s."

"And then the summer nights, the windows open, the sunset just giving light enough in the cosy parlor, and—you—I mean a wife at the piano, singing in the gloaming. It would be lovely."

"I-think-it-would—be-nice."

"And then—"

[Chambers' Journal.]
One may get some idea of what railways mean in the saving of time and money to passengers, by taking the case of London. is estimated that about 500,000 persons or about one-tenth of the population of the entire area of the metropolis, require to travel to and from their business every day all the year round. If we remember the distances, it is not too much to assume that the railway will economize for each at least two hours in the week—or, say, five days per annum each. This for 500,000 of people means 2,500,000 days—or an economy of 8300 years of 300 working days each! Suppose the average earnings of these 500,000 people to be £100 per annum each—not too high an average when we remember the number of millionnaires included in the total—we shall see a total money saving—in the sense of time being money—of equal to £830,000 per annum. And this in London alone.

ACTORS AND AUTHORS

What Some of Them Receive

Enormous Salaries Paid to Some of the

Popular Writers of Today, and What Their Writing Brings Them.

[Frank G. Carpenter.] I chatted last night with one of the leading theatrical managers of the United States. The subject of actors salaries came up, and the manager told me they are on the increase. "All classes of per ons connected with the stage," said he, are getting higher salaries now than they have ever had before, and I think that many of our actors are paid too much. We have to pay \$200 a week for any kind of a leading man, and a good second is worth \$150 a week. City Hall?"

If actors would save their money they "No. He would make as a rule more than the managers, and there is no reason why great actors should not amass fortunes. you can see where the money goes to! Detriot.

There is too much competition in man"And agement, and it is this competition that that, and who were paid \$500 a week by another manager, and I have had actresses, whom I paid \$150 a week, taken from me by other managers, who would offer them

"Are the managers, as a rule, making money?"

turies must have classed since which as the most amended for converting leaves or tark into atout pages. So while they retain the idea of the tree in the strong bamboo handle and framework of split bamboo, hadde and time and the second of the spent bamboo hadde and framework of split bamboo, hadde and to one was permitted to an audience with the king of Delh, the will offer a control of the spent bamboo hadden and framework of sunshing and millions of times on legal and the hadden and the spent of sunshing and millions of times on legal affects of sunshing and millions of times on legal affects which were of the company were of sunshing and millions of times on legal affects of sunshing and millions of times on legal affects of sunshing and sunshing and millions of times on legal affects of sunshing and sunshing and millions of times on legal affects of sunshing and sun

tower. Once in sheets of four, I would set my atch open before me. and if I could not sign 100 sheets, making abo eignatures every 15 mine hours, with only an intermission for better the myself to get the kinks out of my back. As for a position in writing, I have found it easiest to also that the wealth of the muscles of the the wealth of the muscles of the back and of the neck.

The greatest number of signatures in a day? I presume that when I was signified the would be my forearm, the skin of which would be worn thin by the messant grindle would be worn than by the messant grindle would be my forearm, the skin of which would be worn than by the messant grindle would be my forearm, the skin of which would be worn than by the messant grindle would be worn than by the messant grindle would be my forearm, the skin of which would be my forearm, the skin of the my forearm, the skin of which would be my forearm, the skin of the my forearm, the skin of which would be my forearm, the s men to look carefully over their papers to see whether they have not the material for a book. It was Grant's success that started Logan and Sheridan to work, and I know of a score of statesmen who are planning volumes. I know of many who work for magazines, and I know of an instance of one senator who was asked what amount he would charge for a short article on the tariff. In reply he said he could not do it for less than \$500, or about 10 cents a word. I know of one senator who got \$200 for a short article for the Forum, and the newspaper men of Washington have gone into the magazine field, and are making money out of it. George Kennan has made a good reputation and a nice pot of money out of ithe Russian articles which are being published in the Century. I have already told you about the goose that lays the golden eggs for John Hay and John G. Nicotay, and I know of another magazinist, who is also a newspaper man, who has 33 articles in the hands of magazine editors, for which he got from \$100 to \$300 apiece. The leading newspaper syndicates will now pay from \$10 to \$25 a thousand words for good matter, and the literary demand seems greater and greater every day.

I have been collecting for some time items in regard to the amount of money made by authors. It is a very fascinating work, and it is interesting to know that George Eliot received \$50,000 for "Romola"; that Scott got over \$3500 for bus "Vicar of Wakefield." "Rasselas" brought Samuel Johnson only \$500, and Dickens made about \$50,000 aver got over \$50,000 for "Romola"; that words only \$500, and Dickens made about \$50,000 aver got words and blickens made about \$50,000 aver got words for good matter, and the literating the summer of wakefield."

Harper Drottlers. The receives, I am told, \$2000 and upwards for a short story, and his books ought to bring him in a great deal of money.

As to the great American writers of the past, Washington Irving was the best paid author of his day, though he made nothing like the amount of money that similar talent would bring in today. Fainly Fern received high prices for her works, and Harriet Beecher Stowe cleared \$40,000 on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Still, when she wrote it she would have been satisfied with a silk dress in payment for it. The book still selis, but whether she receives a noyalty or not I do not know. Bayard Taylor made a pot of money out of his books of travel, but he did not leave much when he died. Mark Twain makes perhaps as much as any writer of today. He has business faculty allied to remarkable literary ability of the kind the market demands, and everything he touches seems to turn into gold. He has written some beautiful things as well as some remarkably funny ones, and it is hard to realize that the same pen which wrote "Innocents Abroad" penned "The Prince and the Pauper." Of all American writers I should judge that Mark Twain was the most read abroad. You will find his books in every country where the English language is spoken, and many of them have been translated.

Mark Twain's humor gave him his start, and humor is one of the best paying commodities in the literary market. Petroleum V. Nasby left a fortune of \$1,000,000. Josh Billings died rich; and Bill Nye is making lots of money out of his lectures and his books, as well as receiving a royal salary from the New York World. One of the greatest successes of today in bound books has been Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur;" and it will be astonishing to many of the highly philosophic readers of this letter to know that the best paid novelist in the United States, perhaps, is E. P. Roe. Roe's novels sell in a half-dozen different editions, and

they go everywhere. The editions are run out by the 100,000 cooles, and many of his stories having run through a big edition in cloth, have had equal success in paper covers.

As everybody knows by this time, Robert Louis Stevenson's story, now being published in the newspapers, was sold to them for \$10,000, and this provides for the newspaper use of the story alone. Mr. Stevenson will make a greater amount than this out of its sale in book form after it has been completed. Anna Katharine Green, who, by the way, writes about the best detective stories of any Wiles of Artful Methers Employed for cloth, have had equal success in paper covers.

As everybody knows by this time, Robert Louis Stevenson's story, now being published in the newspapers, was sold to them for \$10,000, and this provides for the newspaper use of the story alone. Mr. Stovenson will make a greater amount than this out of its sale in book form after it has been completed. Anna Katharine Green, who, by the way, writes about the best detective stories of any American writer today, thinks \$2500 is a pretty good price for a serial, and she has I understand, written one which will shortly be published.

THE NEW FIRST READER.

Interesting Little Lessons Which Children May Not Understand, But Which Older People May Read With Profit. [Detriot Free Press.]
LESSON I,—"Do you see the man and

Yes, I see them. Is the boy his son?" "Oh, no. He is the son of a neighbor who as come over to talk with the man." "Who is the man?"
"He is an alderman."

"And does the boy want a place in the "No. He is asking the alderman if the time will ever come when he (the boy) can

hope to stand up in a session of the Council great actors should not amass fortunes.

Look at Patti with \$5000 a night! Note the extravagance of Sarah Bernhardt, and himself known as the champion idiot of "And does the alderman encourage him?"

"He does. He tells him that if he can raises the price of salaries. I have had grow up to get a pull on a dozen saloons, actors at \$200 a week, who were dear at three thieves' resorts, two pool rooms and half a dozen shoulder-hitters he can be elected an Alderman and have two chances per week to display his ignorance and dis-

LESSON II.—"Is James a good boy?"
"Not exactly. He has stolen watermelons from Mr. Graham's garden."
"And does Mr. Graham know it?"
"He does."
"Then why does he meet James with a smile and tell him to help himself to the largest melons he can find?"
"He has an object, my son. He has dosed the largest melon of all with something to sadden James' heart, and he wants the boy to get hold of it."
"And James will get it?"
"Sure."

"And James with gover."
"Sure."
"And be brought low?"
"Very low."
"And Mr. Graham?"
"Oh, he will offer to sit up with him and send him over chicken broth, and quietly but firmly observe that there seems to be something in the air this summer very unhealthy for boys."

Lesson III.—"Let us go upon the street car and take a long ride. Do you see with what swiftness they move?"

"I do. The motion almost takes my breath away."

"You must hang on to your hat or you will lose it. Do you see the lady with pink strings on her bonnet?"

"Yes, I see her. She is very pale and nervous. I sake afraid that the car will run off the track?"

"Is he not a good man?"
"He is a noble fellow, with a wife and 10 children to support, but she is afraid of his eyesight. Do you see that coin in her fingers?" "Yes. It is a silver quarter."

"No. my son; it is a lead quarter—one she has been trying to get rid of for a month. Now he comes along and she hands it out and smiles and sweetly exclaims: "Tickets,

"And the conductor?"
"He smiless sweetly but sadly."
"And —" "And —"
"And returns it with the remark that she ought to have worked it off on circus

day."
"And is she sorrowful?"
"Oh. no. She is as mad as a wet hen, and she takes the number of the car and will try to have the conductor bounced for incivility to passengers."

LESSON IV.—"It is night, but if you have sharp eyes you can see a man in the shadow of the trees across the way."

"Yes. I see him. He seems to be spying on that house near by."

"So he is. Some tolks might jump to the conclusion that he was a burglar, but he is not. He is, on the contrary, one of our most estimable citizens, and lives in that very house."

estimable citizens, and lives house."

"But why does he act so queerly?"

"But why does he act so queerly?"

"They all do, when out until this late hour. He is taking time to de decide."

"Must he decide something?"

"He must. He must decide whether to wak in openly and boldly and tell his wife that he was detained at the office on important business, or sneak in and hope to portant business, or sneak in and hope to portant business, or sneak in and hope to find her asleep, and then vow next morning that it was only 10 o'clock."

"But wasn't he detained at the office?"

"Oh, yos, but it's an old chestnut with her, you know."

"Perhaps she is asleep."

"Perhaps she isn't! That's her at the upper window, and she is watching him. Poor man! How sad his lot! But such is life in a great city."

COURTESY TO EDITORS.

A Pleasant Little Note from a Contributor of Rejected Manuscript. [C. N. Hood in Puck.]

that publication to ask, if he should, if courtesy demands, or if editors expect an author to acknowledge the receipt of rejected manuscripts.

The editor of the Writer thinks that such

acknowledgment is scarcely necessary or expected; but, after all, isn't the suggestion a good one, and wouldn't a popular form be acceptable for the use of the inexperienced?

Editor—

Editor—

DEAR SIR—Your favor of——, returning
"The English Sparrow's Lament," and expressing pain that it was not found available, just received.

In acknowledging its receipt, allow me to assure you that of course I understand that the large amount of manuscript which you receive precludes the possibility of individual criticism; also, no one can appreciate better than I that rejection does not necessarily imply lack of merit. vidual criticism; also, no one can appreciate better than I that rejection does not necessarily imply lack of merit.

It is easy to see that you have so large a quantity of accepted manuscripts on hand that it is deemed best not to increase the supply; or you may have on hand or engaged an article similar in character to mine, or any of a hundred other reasons which you and I understand perfectly. I cannot conclude without thanking you for making several little alterations, in blue pencil, on each page of the manuscript, which will. I am positive, carry great weight with it when I submit the article to the editor of the _____, which I intend doing as soon as I can save pence for the necessary postage, which should always be enclosed in case return of manuscript is desired.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the name, address and number written on the back of the last page, and the artistic puncture made by your filing hook, which will, no doubt, prove a great convenience to future editors to whom I may submit the MS. Thanking you again for your kindness, I remain yours courteously.

Such little tokens of appreciation would. I am confident, increase and cement the friendly feelings between editor and contributor, each cheer ng and strengthening the other with his little printed formula of appreciation and good feeling, and the Writer writer's query may, after all, not prove so verdant as it seemed.

The train is slowing into Livingston.

Mont. Sounds of altercation are heard without. Mrs. Verrigood, clasping her hands over her ears, rushes across the car. "Oh! oh! oh!! Just hear that man swear-

[Merchant Traveler.] "Isn't that beautiful?" said a young

ravelling man to Mrs. De Porque, as the orchestra finished playing the Marseillaise. "There is something so sublime and soul stirring about that grand old air." "Yes," responded Mrs. De Porque lan-guidly. "But you should have been with me to Paris and heard it played in French."

[Pack.] Louisiana postmaster (who is assisted in

his duties by his young bride)—Why, Mary, what are all these postal cards doing here? Young bride (who was a Massachusetts schoolmistress)—Oh, I have just put them aside until I should have time to correct the spelling.

Wiles of Artful Mothers Employed for

Their Daughters' Sake.

A Wise General Changes His Tactics at the Proper Moment.

[Philip H. Welch in Puck.] Mrs. Cræsus-We shall be at Saratoga

our weeks-I think Eleanora will need 30 Waters (the modiste)-Yes, madam. Mrs. Crasus-That will give at least, one

new one every day.

Waters—The black lace costumes will admit of several toilets, madam.

Mrs. Crosus—Then add six more. I won't have my daughter fixing up the same dress, are day with a red vibbon, the next, with a one day with a red ribbon, the next with a blue, like an actress.

blue, like an actress.

Waters—Oh, certainly not, madam!
Mrs. Crosus—Not by a long shot, indeed!
Waters—You want the cestumes elegantly simple. I suppose, for Miss. Crosus. She is so young.

Mrs. Crosus—No, I don't. Nothing of the sort. I want the best right through, and lots of it: and Pli pay for it.

Waters—Very well, madam.
Mrs. Crosus—It Crosus did make his money in a corner in boot tops, it's all in government securities now, and is as good as any body's.

Mrs. Cadwallader Banks-I saw Doctor Montague this morning. Mr. Cadwallader Banks—Professionally or

casually?
Mrs. Cadwallader Banks—Profess on al'y.
I have been quite anxious about the girls.
Dorothea is very languid; and Priscilla, too, is decidedly drooping.
Mr. Cadwallader-Banks-I hadn't noticed it.
Mrs. Cadwallader-Banks—A mother's eye
is keener. The doctor thinks both need a
tonic, and recommends August at the Spa.
Mr. Cadwallader-Banks—H'm!

Mrs. K. Newton Brown-I think with care and burying ourselves at Backwoods during the early summer, we can manage a week

and burying ourselves at Dathause a week
the early summer, we can manage a week
at Sacat ga later.
Miss Brown—That will be quite too jolly.
Mrs. K. Newton Brown—You will need to
make the most of it. Young Dr. Darlington
will be there.
Miss Brown—Are you sure?
Mrs. K. Newton Brown—Perfectly. He is
quite epris now with you; spoke of your
classic bust and profile at the Hospital
Tan'eaux.

Miss Brown—I'll wear my hair in a Greek coil, and have my dresses additionally decelled. drs. K. Newton Brown (dryly)—That will see it. Do you see the lady with pfik trings on her bornet?"
"Yes, I see her. She is very pale and ervous. Is she afraid that the car will run ff the track?"
"Not exactly. She is worried about the onductor."
"Is he not a good man?"
"He is a noble fellow, with a wife and 10 bildent to surveyed the same and price to pay for his fine establishment.

(On the Hotel Piazza.) Mrs. Crosus - You find America a little different from England, I s'pose, Lord Bari tone? Lord Baritone-Oh, quite, you know; and

Lord Baritone—Oh, quite, you know; and most refreshingly so.

Mrs. Crasus—Why, really now, I didn't suppose you'd say that.

Lord Baritone—I find everything charming, notably the American grifts. (Mentally,) And their money.

Mrs. Crasus—Do you really?

Lord Baritone—Oh, perfectly, you know. So simple and unaffected in the midst of such really colossal fortunes, you know.

Mrs. Crasus—Yes?

Lord Baritone—Oh, I do. Miss Crasus, in her simple white gown, for instance, when she might wear velvet and gems, betrays such charming taste, you know.

Mrs. Crasus—Oh, she won't wear anything else. (Mentally.) I'll wire Waters tonight for a dozen; she hasn't one to her name but that on her back.

Mrs. Cadwallader-Banks—You were saying Mr. Midas— Mr. Midas—That I so much admire hearty,

Mr. Midas—That I so much admire hearty, healthy girls.
Mrs. Cadwallader-Banks—And I, too. I am particularly fortunate in that respect in my own daughters.
Mr. Midas—You are, indeed.
Mrs. Cadwallader-Banks—They are never ill, and really have most wonderful powers of endurance.
Mr. Midas—They seem perfectly well.
Mrs. Cadwallader-Banks—Oh, yes. We all are. Dr. Montague says he would starve if he had many such families as ours among his patients.

if he had many such families as ours among his patients.
Mr. Midas—I doubt if he has, however.
Mrs. Cadwallader-Banks—And I. It is a crying evil of our present society, the languid drooping girls that seem so large a part of it.
Mr. Midas—I quite agree with you.
Mis. Cadwallader-Banks—When we talked of coming on here, my daughters were quite horrified lest people should think they needed the waters.
Mr. Midas—Oh, no one who saw them could say so.
Mrs. Cadwallader-Banks—I told them that.

that, Mr. Midas—They are most refreshing pictures of health. Mrs. K. Newton Brown—Ah, my dear doc-tor, none but a mother can understand the anxieties of a mother's heart. Dr. Darlington—And I am only a bach-

alor.

Mrs. K. Newton Brown—It is no jesting matter. In my widowed state I realize that when I am gone Edith will be wholly alone in the world. in the world.

Dr. Darlington—Miss Brown seems a young woman of resources, however.

Mrs. K. Newton Brown—Oh, you mistake her. She is the most timid and dependent

her. She is the most timid and dependent of girls.

Dr. Darlington—Indeed!

Mrs. K. Newton Brown—Oh, yes: it is the wish of my heart to see her provided with a suitable protector.

Dr. Darlington—I can fancy that.

Mrs. K. Newton Brown—She needs one sadly.

sadly.
Dr. Darlington (sotto voce as Miss Brown approaches)—Yes, a chest protector. Bridal Underwear Rented Out. [New York Sun,]
A matrimonial discovery on the East si d

is that of a store kept by a woman, who, as a feature of her business in ladies' underwear, rents out the linen portion of bridal outfits.
She enables a girl of moderate resource

She enables a girl of moderate resources to go on a tour or to spend the honeymoon in town, happy in the wearing of those portions of a trousseau as elevant as might content a Fitth avenue belle. Fine textures, elaborate embroidery and all the whimsical frills known to hingerie are at her command on rental. At an outlay of \$5 or \$6 she can buy a month's use of these beautiful and soul-satisfying garments.

The proprietor said that she was doing very well in that line. She had in stock a dozen outfits, as cheap as \$2 to as dear as \$10 per month, and most of the time they were hired out. She altered them to tit her customers, and freshened them up by new embellishments as fast as they showed wear.

A Thoughtful Youngster. (Merchant Traveler.)
"Johnny." said a fond mother, "have you said your prayers?"

"Have you prayed for papa?" "Yes'm."
"And mamma?"

"Yes'm."
"And brother Willie?"
"No'm."
"Aren't you going to pray for brother Willie?"
"Y-yes'm—but, mamma, what's the use of wasting the Lord's time?" The Victim of Conscience.

"I am in terror," sighed poor Mrs. Good-mother, "every time I hear the bell ring; I know I'll hear something dreadful about Jack. I'm sure he's been into some awful

"What makes you think so?" asked her this afternoon, sat down and studied his lesson for tomorrow for nearly two hours, and has been as good as an angel eversince. Dear, dear, what has that boy been up to, I would like to know."

The Hurrah Cirl. [Buffalo Express.]
The "hurrah girl" is the latest. Of course you have seen her, if you do not know her. She creates a furor wherever she goes, and she goes almost everywhere. she goes, and she kees almost everywhere. She leads in conversation, and talks loudly and for effect. In the drug store she calls for three or four kinds of syrup in her soda, and in the dry goeds store she gossips with the clerk and begs, aye, demands a score of

BRIC-A-BRAC.

We Should Smile.

Even Up. You, you alone, I love. Will that suffice?

"I have had fancies—yes—like other men— Youth's blood is swift, and youth's warm dream ing roves--My heart at last is fixed. Ah! spare me then

She stopped him with a start.

And only on the stillness dies The honeyed chime that tells the hour, Ah! would at yonder casement bright

The eye of distant friend or foe Are cold and comfortless as they,

A Contrast.

First Love.

[Owen Meredith.] When first we love, you know, we seldom wed— Time rules us all. And life, indeed, is not the thing we planned it out ere hope was dead; And then, we women cannot choose our lot God help us ail! who need, indeed, his care; And yet 1 know the Shepherd loves his sheep.

And I can feel his light breath come and go, think of one—Heaven help and pity me— Who loved me, and whom I loved long ago. Who might have been-ah! what, I dare not think, We are all changed. God judged for the best. God helps us do our duty and not shrink,

And trust in heaven humbly for the rest. But blame us women not if some appear Too cold at times, and some too gay and light: some griefs guaw deep; some woes are hard to bear, Who knows the past? and who can judge us right?

> Her Bonnet [Mary E. Wilkins.]

The little, sober meeting-lass, tiny looking-glass.

sternly chid her foolish heart for harborin So square she tied the satin strings, Then thought her vanity a sin,

But, sitting neath the preached word, Demurely, in her father's pew, She thought about her bonnet still— Yes, all the parson's sermon through—

A Bar Harbor Idvi. Edward A. Church.]
They met at breakfast—she as sweet
As newly opened morning glory;
And he a "little god" complete—
A mutual "hit!"—the old, old story! [Edward A. Church.]

Next morning saw them at the pier-The wary youth, the pretty schemer; Her sapphire eyes wrung out a tear As he, reluctant, took the steamer; The plank is drawn, the paddles whirl,

The Lazy Man. seed! Got money? Nary a dollar! I wasn't built fe

greed,
Fer graspin' an' fer gripin' where the revenue is
found;
I'm what you call a lazy 'un—jes' built fer lyin' Contented? Mighty right I am; when spring wind

whisper sweet,
In the meadows where the daisies make a-carpet for your feet; Where the nestin' birds are chirpin'; where the

With the lull-song o' the locust, and the drows; drone o' bees Above me and aroun' me; I'm a poet in my way. An' I'd rather hear the birds sing 'an to shoot 'en

much at night!
But different folks has different minds, nor drink from the same cup; When I'm talkin' to the lilies, they're a-plowin' of

creeturs graze!
The tinkle, tinkle of the bells is such a pleasin'

[Detroit Free Press.] Leaves have got their time to fall, Stars and hens their time to set, But the girl that giggles shows

No sign of subsiding yet. [Madeline S. Bridges in Puck.]

"My love," he said, and parted back her hair,
That tossed in golden mists above her eyes;
"Ask me no more, but hear me while I swear-

"T is not for you, whose innocent young heart Still hears the music of your childhood's chime

"Don't go so fast. I've been engaged four times!"

Nocturne. [J. S. Mills in Chambers' Journal.]
In perfect rest the garden lies;
The heavy tree that fills the skies
Is silent as the tiniest flower;

That shade might flit, so dear to me, Or swiftly glance athwart the night, To give me greeting tenderly Here in the dark, where none could see. Alas! these panes but strangely glow,

And she I love is far away.

(J. T. Newcomb in Washington Star.)
My lady smiles. Bright shines aloft
The kindly sun; the sea Is calm and smooth, while zephyrs soft
Play o'er its bosom, fancy free,
And song-birds carol cheerily. My lady frowns. The clouded sky

Reflects a leaden light; Fierce blows the gale, and mountain high Roll raging waves, as to defy The gods. The day is night. Oh love! sweet tyrant of the mind,

Is dark when you depart.

Much must be borne which it is hard to bear.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee,

And not by what we are—too apt to fall!

My little child—he sleeps and smiles between

These thoughts and me. In heaven we shall knew

Her bonnet did not make her fair;

About its pretty bows and buds, which better than the text she knew. Yet, sitting there with peaceful face, The reflex of her simple soul, She looked to be a very saint-

She read his thoughts, and, blushing rare, They took a pull up Frenchman's bay, He at the oars, she sternly steering; Had Yale but seen his stroke that day! Her face at each recover nearing, A half-forbidding air it took, But he, the muse rebuke defying, Cried; "Pardon! but I always look Where I see Harvard's color flying."

They drove, of course, to Schooner Head. Then with the reins his fingers fumb She touched his arm with half a sigh, And—well—in fact, he almost "tumb

When eve had all her burners lit,

He turns no longer to distress her— Well! he secured an Annex girl, And she beguiled a Yale professor.

any day!

My field's a pasture for the cows, an' though it never

But I'm a lazy chap, you know, jes' built for lyin

Oh master of the heart, They say thou makest all things blind; But, sure it is, all lett behind

My little boy begins to babble now Upon my knee his earliest infant prayer; He has his father's eager eves, I know, And, they say, too, his mother's sunny hair.

Ah! were we judged by what we might have been

When meeting bells began to toll, And pions folks began to pass, She deftly tied her bonnet on,

and she must put such thoughts away before the sermon should begin.

And maybe was one, on the whole nly that her pretty bonnet kept away the aureole

His eager gaze, his candid stare,

Baid more than Harvard lip could utter;

—Ay, boys are bold, but maids are mockers!— She with Manhattan copness said: "How nice you look in knickerbockers!" He reddened, turned, she caught his eye,

Down the plank-walk they promenaded; The bats across their path would flit, But bats that night he disregarded.

[F. L. Stanton.] I'm the laziest man, I reckon, that a mortal eve

way, You'll find me almost any time a lyin' at my ease,

"Jes' laziness," they tell me, an' I reckon they are

samples.
In the street car she makes a show of de-

OUR NATION.

Young People's Political History of the United States.

Andrew Johnson's Stormy Administration.

His Policy and His Collision with His Party.

Congress Defeats His Reconstruction Programme.

The Attempt to Impeach Him, and Its Failure.

[Copyrighted, July, 1888, by The Globe Newspaper Company.]

CHAPTER XXVII.

people of the United

[WRITTEN BY GEORGE MAKEPEACE TOWLE.] N the morning of April 14, 1865, the



forward with bright opes to the future of their country. The last Confederate armies had surrendered to the Union generals. of four years had come to an end. Not only was the Union

saved; the liberty of on American soil was secured forever. The look ahead for the people was of a renewed youth, a resumed prosperity, increased power, assured stability.

On that same evening the just now jubilant nation was shrouded in the blackest gloom. Abraham Lincoln, the revered President, who had carried the country through its awful visitation of war, was fatally shot by the assassin Booth, in Ford's Theatre, at Washington. On the morning of April 15. a little after 7, the President expired; and three hours later Andrew Johnson, the Vice President, took the oath of office before Chief Justice Chase, as Lincoln's successor.

Andrew Johnson had long been in public life. Born of humble parentage in North Carolina, and removing in youth to Eastern Tennessee, he had not had even the most superficial education. It is said that he could not read or write until he was 15. Another story is that it was his wife who taught him these simplest rudiments. all events, Andrew Johnson was what has always been called in the South a "poor white;" that is, of a social rank, scarcely higher than that of the negro slave. He began life as a country tailor. But he had not long reached maturity before he discovered in himself, and others discovered in him, a marked taste and aptitude for politics. He married a young woman well fitted to nourish his ambition and to remedy the deficiencies of his early training. He was scarcely 22 when he was elected mayor of the town of his adoption. Five years later he was seated in the Legislature of Tennessee. At 32 he was named a presidential elector (1840), and cast his vote for Martin Van Buren. At 35 he found himself a representative in the Congress of the United States, wherein he remained 10 years. He then passed to the governor's chair of Tennessee. In 1857 he was chosen a United States senator. Afterwards he was appointed by President Lincoln, military governor of Tennessee; and it was while occupying this office that, in 1864, he was ninated and elected vice president of the

United States. At the time of his accession to the presidency, therefore, Andrew Johnson had been prominent in political life for just about a quarter of a century. During the greater part of this period, he had been an ardent Democrat. He gave his earliest allegiance to Andrew Jackson, and he supported every Democratic nominee for president, down to 1860. Yet, though a Democrat while serving in the national House and Senate, he had always been a Democrat of a pro nounced independent type. He had now and then taken ground in antagonism to his party chiefs. His most striking act. the granting of free homesteads, from the national lands in the West, to all who would go and settle down upon them and cultivate

When the war broke out Andrew Johnson was Senator from Tennessee; and he was the only Senator among those who represented the States which seceded who re mained in his seat. He gradually broke loose from his party affiliations, and towards the close of the war had grown so closely in sympathy with President Lincoln's wa policy, that the president entrusted him with the task of guiding Tennessee back to its place among the loyal States. Finally, in 1864, Andrew Johnson had become so clearly recognized as a firm Southern Republican, that the Rapublican party adopted him as their nominee for vice-president, in succession to the able and unright Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.
But, for all Andrew Johnson's long prom-

inence in public life, the people country viewed his elevation to the chair vacated by Lincoln with doubt and anxiety, After all, little was generally known of his capacity and character. He was a Southern man and had been a Democrat almost all his life. The giant task of restoring the States lately in rebellion to their practical fore our statesmen. To "reconstruct" the Union after such a war seemed a labor than the carrying on of the war itself. It the loftiest patriotism, of executive and of how to secure the fruits of the Union victory, and at the same time to enable the revolted States to become once more co-equal members of the republic.

The accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidency added perplexity to the problem. known. But what course would his South-ern successor pursue? In seeking to reconstruct the Union, would be adopt a stringent or a mild policy? In his hands had fallen the vast executive power of the nation. The solution of the problem dedent. The fate of the future of the country seemed indeed to rest in his hands and to

rest upon his conduct.

President Johnson's first step was to invite ticut, secretary of the navy: William Den- office should be made except with the con- the charges against him. The trial actually



Harlan of Iowa, secretary of the interior; vetoed by the president, but was passed and James Speed of Kentucky, attorney over the veto. Later, the struggle over apgeneral. In no long time this cabinet was pointments to office, caused by this bill.

The first revelation of the new presispeeches which he made very soon after his tense. The contests of the two parties were accession; and they startled the nation. Lincoln had resolved on a mild, generous, of its parts, in a state bordering upon anmagnanimous course in dealing with the rebeilious States. Johnson boldly and hotly president, though the Republicans had put pronounced for a policy of stern and even revengeful retribution. The leading rebels by a journey which President Jennson saw were to be hung; the Southern States were to be held under military rule; the company with several members of his severest guarantees were to be exacted cabinet. In the course of this journey from them before they should be allowed (which was called his "swinging round the to return to the family of States. This was circle") President Johnson made a number the upshot of the president's earliest utter- of violent speeches, which did not please ances. He found his cabinet divided on his friends, and aroused his enemies to a this policy. Welles, McCulloch and Speed deeper resentment. These speeches made were in favor of a milder treatment of the South; Stanton, Dennison and Harlan were | North, and later formed one of the grounds aclined to agree to the stern measures of his impeachment. which the president was eagerly intent on adopting. Secretary Seward, however, by far the ablest and most influential member

Secretary Seward had, like Lincoln, been a victim of the assassination conspiracy. He had been assailed, while ill in bed, by the assassin Payne, and for weeks had lain near the portal of death. When he re. which were to arrange for the readmission covered sufficiently to resume his public of the States to Congress, and in electing duties, he found the president in a mood to the legislatures of the reconstructed States. visit the most severe retribution on the South. Seward resolved to put forth all the resources of his ability and influence to turn had been in rebellion gradually returned. his chief from this extreme course, With a shrewd knowledge of Johnson's character, were admitted to their seats in the National with every art of personal persuasion, with Congress. The fourteenth amendment, now subtle appeals to reason and to prejudice, ratified by the Southern States, became a he worked patiently, and as it soon proved, part of the Constitution, and was duly pro-effectually, on Johnson's mind. Added to claimed by Secretary Seward. It was Seward's influence, there was another in the midst of the bitter confict be motive which, with little doubt, had a share tween President Johnson and Congress that in converting Johnson to a course opposite the elections of the autumn of 1866 took to that upon which he had originally decided. He wassocially as well as politically conventions of veteran soldiers and politically ambitious. As a "poor white" he had always been regarded with contempt by the Southern arisiocracy. No degree of political issue of the elections would prove whether prominence had removed from him the the president or Congress had the confidoubtedly. Andrew Johnson longed to be a social equal; and undoubtedly this aspira- placed. The Fortieth Congress proved to on had its part in leading him to turn be overwhelmingly Republican. about, and, instead of breathing vengeance sequence of this victory was that the more towards, to try to win the friendship of, the

only abrupt, but apparently complete. He came entirely under Seward's influence. became and continued to be the guiding pirit of the Johnson administration. Having thus adopted a new line of conduct. into action. His first step was to issue a from Ohio, rose and made the following proclamation of amnesty and pardon to all startling speech (Jan. 7, 1867): "I charge persons who had taken part in the rebellion, Andrew Johnson with an usurpation of excepting certain classes which were expower and violation of law, in that he has luded from the boon. These classes were corruptly used the appointing power; in diplomatic officers of the Confederacy, all that he has corruptly used the pardoning nilitary officers above the rank of colonel, power; in that he has corruptly used the all who left judicial, military or congressional posts to join the rebellion, and certain others. The proclamation, however declared that the persons thus excepted he has corruptly interfered in elections, might apply to the president individually and committed acts which, in the confor pardons; and held out the hope that, for templation of the Constitution, are high the most part, such applications would be granted. It also provided that all persons charges were referred to the judiciary thus pardoned under its terms should take an oath of loyalty to the Constitution.

In no long time a second and even more important step was taken by the president. He proceeded to lay down the conditions under which the rebel States might resume their relations with the Union. He empowered the governor of North Carolina to call a convention, to which only those should be admitted who had taken the oath of allegiance; and it was decreed that this tee. This committee; a different ore from convention should take the proper steps to that which had previousely considered the amend the State constitution, and to bring the State of North Carolina into a position | Congress. It read documents, examined witto return to the Union. Provision was a little later made for the "reconstruction" of at last reported, a majority of the commit the other States lately in rebellion. In tee favored the impeachment of the presibrief, it was the president's intention that dent, and a minority opposed it. The House those States should return to their relations of Representatives, by a vote 108 to 57, with the Union, and send senators and rep- refused to put the president on trial. resentatives to Congress, promptly, and on the simplest and easiest conditions.

But as the South still showed in its cor ventions a resolve to impose hardships on the colored race which, in many cases, amounted to subjecting them to a new slavery, the Republicans in Congress determined that the president's plan of reconstruction was not sufficient. Then arose the long conflict between the president relations to the Union lay immediately be and a majority of Congress, as to the condi tions under which the rebel States should be readmitted. At last Congress passed and referred to the States the Four Amendment to the Constitution, which for the first time granted civil rights to all the inhabitants of the United States. This was vetoed by the president, but it was passed set his hand to the work when he was over his veto. Congress then made it a strucken down. The great problem was condition that this constitutional amendment should be accepted by each Southern State before it could be readmitted to the Union. It was followed by a series of reconstruction acts, imposing other stringent onditions on those States; each act being vetoed by the president, and being in each instance passed over his veto.

Various other subjects rose from time to distress of the colored people who had been passed a bill giving additional judicial and the bureau. It was vetoed by the presi- peachment"; that is to present the charges dent, and Congress failed to pass it over the against the president to the Senate, and to veto. A modified bill was brought in, and conduct the case against him before that the members of Lincoln's last cabinet to remain in their places. At the head of them over the veto. Another measure of Conwas the veteran William H. Seward, one of gress, which the president strenuously op-the founders of the Republican party, who posed, was "the tenure of office act." peachment. It was presided over, as the had been defeated by Lincoln for the nomination for president, and who now held the use his power of appointing and removing Chase of the United States Supreme Court. office of secretary of state. Hugh McCulloch of Indiana was secretary of the treast thwart the policy of Congress. The "tenure" peared as the prosecutors; and Henry Stanury; Edwin M. Stanton of Pennsylvania, of office act" was meant to curb that power. bery, B. R. Curtis and William M. Evarts secretary of war; Gideon Welles of Connective and the president from

broken up, although several of them held brought about the impeachment of the their offices throughout President Johnson's pres dent.

Throughout this period of conflict be-The first revelation of the new president and Congress, the exdent's intentions was divulged by some citement throughout the country was in-

dent in its reconstruction policy was finally complete. It not only compelled the South of the cabinet, viewed the president's intended purposes with regret.

ern States to accept the fourteenth amendment, which admitted the colored race to equal civil rights with the whites, but decreed that the colored race should have the right of suffrage, and that that right should choice of a Congress even more hostile to President Johnson than that which it reresolved to attempt, by the hitherto unused outhern chiefs.

The president's change of policy was not process of impeachment, to get rid of President. dent Johnson altogether, and to put a Re publican who could be relied on in his place. The more moderate Republicans, on the other hand, shrank from so serious a step The last session of the Thirty ninth Con gress had only been in session a month President Johnson lost no time in putting it when Mr. Ashley, a member of the House

veto power; in that he has cor ruptly disposed of the public prop erty of the United States; in tha Mr. Ashley's crimes and misdeanors."

committee, which proceeded to investigate them. The committee reported later that they had not found sufficient evidence to fully justify the charges; and it was sup-posed that this would put an end to the matter. But the radical wing of the Republicans would not let it rest. The newly elected Congress met in March; and once more the subject of impeaching the President was referred to the judiciary commitnesses, and considered charges. When they

Nothing more, perhaps, would have been heard of the attempt to oust President Johnson from office, had it not been for an act which he committed, and which raised party animosity to its highest pitch. He suddenly removed Mr. Stanton, the secretary of war, from that post, and appointed General Grant in his place. Mr. Stanton was known to sympathize with Congress in its conflict with the president. This act was declared by the Republicans to be a flagrant violation of the new tenure of office law. The Senate refused its consent to Mr. Stanton's removal, and, accordingly, General Grant gave way to Mr. Stanton's return. return. This course of General Grant angered the president, and caused a bitter quarrel between the two. Again the president attempted to remove Mr. Stanton, appointed Adjutant-General Thomas temporary secretary of war, and afterwards nomi-But Mr. Stanton remained at the War Department. It was this action of President. Johnson which caused the House of Rep resentatives to at last resolve upon the president's impeachment, by a vote of 126 to 47. A committee prepared articles of time to embitter the discord between the impeachment, in which the main charge president and Congress. The Freedman's was that the president had violated the Bureau had been established to relieve the tenure of office law. Then the House chose seven of its members, among whom made free during the war. Congress now the most noted were Governor Boutwell, General Butler, Thaddeus Stevens and John military authority to the chief officers of A. Logan, to act as "managers of the im-

On the 5th of March, 1868, the Senate sat peachment. It was presided over, as the The managers on the part of the House ap on of Ohio, postmaster general; James | sent of the Senate. This bill, too, was | began on the 30th of March. The opening

arguments were made by General Butler against, and Judge Curtis in favor of President Johnson. Three witnesses were called and examined. The summing up on both sides followed. The next proceeding was for the senators, sitting now as judges, to file their opinions on the case. Finally, on the 11th of May, 1868, the Senate was ready to decide the president's fate. In order to convict him, a vote of two-thirds was necessary. The issue was awaited with breathless expectation and anxiety throughout

The vote was taken only on the last arti-cle of the impeachment. When it was announced, it appeared that 35 senators had voted the President guilty and 19 had voted him not guilty. Lacking thus a two-thirds vote, the opponents of the president failed to convict him. The other articles were not voted upon, and the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned. All the Democratic and States from his high office. After party passions had cooled, nearly every one in the symbol. country became convinced that the iment had been a serious mistake, and hat the Republican senators who voted not guilty" were wiser than their col-

eagues.
In the autumn following the president's trial occurred the presidential election, in which General Grant was chosen for his first term. On March 4, 1869, Andrew Johnson retired from the place where his career had been a troublous and stormy one. But he was not et willing to give up public life. After remaining in retirement for six years, he was elected by the Democrats United States senator from Tennessee, and took his seat in the Senate on March 4, 1875. Very soon after he made a violent speech assailing President Grant, his successor. It was his ast conspicuous effort in public life. After the adjournment of Congress he returned to Tennessee, and died at his home in that

State on July 31, 1875. While President Johnson was headstrong, obstinate. vindictive, extreme and bitter it partisanship, rash, and wanting in tact and often in wisdom, it seems to be agreed that, on the other hand, he was honest and patriotic in intent, and that his integrity as a man was above suspicion. Under his administration the battle of reconstruction was fought and won by his antagonists, and from out the strife which raged around him the country issued once more a compact strong and united republic.

[On Wednesday, August 1, this series of papers will be continued by Hon. George S. Boutwell, who will relate the story of President Ulysses S. Grant's two administrations. As ex-Governor Boutwell was a member of President Grant's cabinet he has special qualifications for writing these chapters of the Young People's Political History.-[ED. GLOBE.

TIMES HAVE CHANCED.

That's Why a Bowdoin Alumnus Got Caught on the Finger Bowls.

Arm in arm, two distinguished alumni of Bowdom College were strolling over the amous one day this week. They were graduated 50 years ago and had neither returned to Bowdoin or met each other since the day they were graduated. No one at the commencement festival had a better time. Their faces were radiant with smiles. They Their faces were radiant with smiles. They were even out on the campus in Tuesday's shower, talking over the old Bowdoin of 50 years ago and the Bowdoin of 88. "What a change," said one. "I guess you wouldn't see many of the boys in our class making much talk with the faculty. We let them severely alone, outside of the recitation-room, and they, of course, wore dickeys too stiff to speak to us. I see all the estudents appear to be just as chipper with President Hyde and the rest of the faculty as they are with their own classmates. Times have changed for the better, eh?

"I wonder what our boys would have taken a peep into the pre-ent Bowdoin gymnasium. We fellows never dreamed of etting into knee-breeches and playing lawn tennis on clay courts. What a boom there's been in college athletics since we were undergraduales. Jove! I'd like to know how to handle those rackets, though. See that fellow there, in the white pants. 15-love—15 all—30-15—40-15—40-30—deuce—advantage—by thunder, he's got the game!

"Don't they live weil up to the club.

-advantage—by thunder, he's got the game!
"Don't they live well up to the club, though! Wasn't that a fine lay out yesterday? They catch me for next commencement. All we used to get for dinner, you know, was boiled rice and plum pudding. But I was tickled to see B— of '6— get caught on those finger bowls. You noticed it? They brought them in with the dessert. B— was eating custard pie. He eyed his finger bowl, for a while, and kept looking at the rest of us to see what we were going to do. B—stood it as long as he could, and then reached half way down the table for a spoon, deliberately dipped it into the finger bowl and scooped up a teaspoonful of aqua pura. And he kept sipping until the boys commenced to grin. B— thought he was eating strained pudding!"

HOW BILLIARD TABLES ARE MADE. A Leading Manufacturer Explains the Process, Their Cost and Durability. [New York Mail.]

There are several manufacturers of biliard tables in the United States, but the oldest and largest of them are in this city, leading one of which was visited the ther day by a reporter. In making the other day by a reporter. In making the wooden frame of the table only the choisest materials can be used, and the wood requires three years' seasoning to insure its staying in its place. The corners of the broad rails are calfully mitred and bored by accurate machinery and they are fitted to iron corner pieces having a socket for receiving the legs. All of the cross pieces are secured by iron sockets, so that when the parts of the table are fastened together they are not liable to be thrown out of adjustment by atmosphere changes. The legs are shaped by a machine and are also sand-papered and be thrown out of adjustment by atmospheric changes. The legs are shaped by a machine and are also sand-papered and smoothed by another machine which receives it automatically and puts it in shape for the varnishing brush, which is of necessity done by hand. A large number of men are constantly employed in this department, giving the final touches which render the exterior of the table so attractive. In many points the manufacture of billiard tables is like that of a piano or first-class article of furniture, but greater accuracy is required than in either of the branches referred to. Billiard tables are made in combination with dining and library tables and command a ready sale. The prices of tables range from \$274, the cheapest, up to \$3000 for those finished with the finest woods and patented steel cushions. New York billiard tables are well known the world over, have received all the first prizes and medals at all the national exhibitions, and are largely bought for exportation.

[Scientific American.]
The use of beer is found to produce species of degeneration of all the organs; profund and deceptive fatty deposits, profund and deceptive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activity; local inflammation of both the liver and kidneys are constantly present. Intellectually, a stupor amounting almost to paralysis arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties into a mere animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish, varied only with paroxysms of anger that are senseless and brutal. In appearance the beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is the most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold or a shock of the body or mind will commonly provoke an acute d sease ending fatally. Compared with metriates who use different kinds of alcohol, he is the most incurable and more generally diseased. The constant use of beer every day gives the system no recuperation, but steadily lowers the vital forces.

How a Mule Cot Over a Fence.

One of the clerks in the Orphans' Court is esponsible for the following: He was out riding on the Catonsville road on Sunday, and in passing a field where two horses and in passing a field where two horses and a mule were grazing he saw that they had cropped the grass very short. In the next field was a fine crop of timothy, and the mule was standing by the rail fence eving the feed very wistfully.

In a minute the mule had made up his mind, and placing his nose deliberately under the top rail he lifted it out, reducing the height that much. He then jumped or tried to jump over, but got stuck with his fore feet in the clover patch and his hind feet on the other side. Then one of the horses very deliberately backed up, and letting fly his heels planted them square on the mule, landing him clean over into the clover patch.

The two horses followed in the gap thus The two horses followed in the gap thus made, and all three went to browsing, apparently well satisfied. CAMPAIGN COSTUMES

What the Political Dude Will Wear.

Bandanna and Old Flag Trimmed Flug Hats and Helmets and Shirt Fronts.

The Correct Thing for a Complete Dandy Zouave Suit.

A great wave of political man-millinery is about bursting on this devoted country. five Republican senators voted to acquit the president. The Republican senators who voters will make various kinds of fools of thus voted were Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson and Ross. Thus but not in kind; and one-half of them will was defeated the first attempt that was ever made to remove a president of the United regard the other half with a detestation that can only be expressed by a visible



Here's where the political dude comes in He is great on symbols and emblems, and he will rig himself out in some outlandish attire, causing himself to look like the sec ion of a circus, and joining with some hur dreds of other temporarily aberrated cit zens, will hug himseif upon the powerfu argument his garments afford in favor of

ne ground with cancoy india patterns or black, yellow, blue, etc. with a border as exuberant as one of little Benny Foraker's bloody shirt' sneeches. We wouldn't suspect you, Mayor Hewitt, of such a crime against good taste, but when a man associates with politicians of "simple Christ an 'te," he must do many things in violence to his taste.

Mayor Hewitt will, however, draw the line at handkerchiefs, and however stunding his handkerchief may be, he will lever, no never, array himself like Fig. 2 and proudly parade the streets at the head of a procession of the univerrified. Such helmets will appear, however, ornamenting such processions, but they will be on the heads of two classes—the wool pullers and the lambs—the bosses, who are political dudes not through enthusiasm, but through enthusiasm,

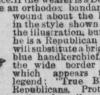
FIG. 2.

siastic voting puppets who are made party slaves. As campaign uniforms go, this is a very pretty helmet, and with this and other toggery which he can have if h's pocketbook is big enough or the party har? looner in good condition, the political dude can cut a very swell figure, in most pleasing contrast to the "Wideawakes" of 1860 or the "Tanners" of 1868.

If Mr. Joim O'Brien wishes to select a helmet for the Holy Republican Alliance of Bar! Openers, he will be shown a handsome white helmet with a beautiful bi-metallic Republican eagle on the front, and a graceful plume made from the American flag draped in flowing fo ds, intended to typify that now as ever the

draped in the wearer a "what-dery'-soy" expressiop, which is lacking in campaign hats that

expression, which is lacking in the helmet and which is an absolute necessity to the proper conduct of a political campaign. The untrimmed hat has no political color, but is simply a plain pearly it is the color.



services of the services of th

the initials of the candidates, with more of less elaboration in the way of fancy braid



Coming to the coat, here's an idea for the Democrats; and whoever wears it can pride himself as ranking high among political dudes. If he hasn't got bandanna enough on hat, handkerchief and shirt, he can take a dose on his coat, whose lapels, collar, pockets and cuff are trimmed culf are trimmed with the red mottled with the red oriflamme. This dis-play of red is war-ranted to set the Re-rahlican bull wild

ranted to set the Republican bull wild, but whether he will runaway from or over the bandanna can't be told until November. The lambest of the lambs, however, is he who goes in for a complete uniform, as shown above. have the swellest thing there is. The coat and vest are made in one piece—that is, the vest is a false vest, pieced on to the front of the coat. Vest and coat are of contrasting colors in various combinations, such as blue coat and white vest; red coat and blue vest; white coat and red vest; and gray coat and blue vest. To all this gorgeousness is added gold and silver braid entrely around the coat collar and cuits, brass buttons on the vest, and a gilt loop across the front of the coat. Zouave trousers with a wide stripe of timed down the seams, match the coat; and white gaiters complete the lower part of the attire. Of course anything so stunning as this combination could only be topped off with a fine white helmet; and from this floats the insignia which denotes the candidates on whom the lamb is betting.

A REMARKABLE YOUNG MAN. He Lives in Chicago, but Has a Counterpart in Boston.

In rather a dirty alley off Halstead street. way down toward the lumber district, the rifle was ves a remarkable young man. He is re-

way down toward the lumber district, way down toward the lumber district, the trace of great men. Harrison and Mort on or Cleveland aft Thuman. Recogniting the coming need of the male half of our population to he haberdasher is cut with a till line of correct styles for this sort thing, and so more of these we give.

The recognition of the bandanna and thild—they home the standard that the correct styles for this sort thing, and so more of these we give.

The recognition of the bandanna and thild—they home of the opposing armies the mark it instantially as the bandanna was, in Republicant of the ban

bore a look of intense disgust.

It is when his mother comes home at night that the young man most distinguishes himself. He begins to crow loudly as soon as she opens the door, and to keel over on the bed in a frenzy of welcome. His mother, as eager as he, hasn't more than got the board away from the front of the bed before he clutches her, and the way he chuckles and cuddles and coos is some thing worth seeing: She is never so tired after a hard day's washing that they do not have a great romp on the bed immediately after her arrival.

And that is about all there is in the his-

great romp on the bed immediately after her arrival.

And that is about all there is in the history of the young man. He lies there on the bed, blinking away the day, and doesn't seem to bear a grudge against anybody for introducing him into the world. His philosophy has never yet deserted him, and he hasn't been known to cry since he gave utterance to that first feeble wail, which is from, a law of nature, to indicate another life, and to make a suffering woman happy. He is growing famously, and may be president some day.

Horses with Bogus Tails.

(Philadelphia Times.)
A stylish barouche drawn by two prancing norses drove out Walnut street yesterday afternoon. A well-known wigmaker was

ing to a Times reporter.

"Do you see that team?" said the wigmaker. "Well, do you see what beautiful flowing tails they've got? They're bogus." The little wigmaker laughed aloud and then said: "Imade those tails. I make tails for a good many stylish horses. You know

for a good many stylish horses. You know that a horse without a handsome tail isn't handsome at all. He may have a beautiful mane and hold his head high and step and prance, and bite his bit, showing all the traits of a full-blooded animal, but if he hasn't got a long rowing tail all the other characteristics go for nothing.

"There are a great many stylish steppers driven in the Park every day that have false tails that sweep the ground. The horses get used to the false tails just as a man becomes accustomed to wearing a wig. The laise tails are fastened on to the horse's own tail so nicely that you cant detect the deception. The tails don't have to be removed at night when the horse is put in his stail. The bogus tails can be washed and brushed and combed on the horse just as well as off of him.

"The bogus tails cost from \$10 to \$15. 1 "The bogus tails cost from \$10 to \$15. I generally make a pair for \$25. They will last as long as the horse. I buy dead horses' tails and manes just as I buy human hair. The practice of shocking horses' tails is shocking." Here the little wigmaker laughed violently at his joke and then continued: "The practice is dying out; but a tail will never grow in like it was before it was cut short. The way to cultivate a horse's tail is to clip it about an inch once a month."

HIS WONDERFUL LUCK

Winning a Bride in a Desperate Bowie Duel

Staking Her Then Against a Gold Mine and Winning Wealth.

The Founder of Idaho Territory and His

the Northwest has ever known, says a writer

in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Victor was a half breed. Through his veins coursed the blood of a Nez Perces mother and a French father, and during the flask. All that night and the next day the latter half of the 110 years that he lived he men battled for each other's wealth. Good-

were to fight a motley crowd of men, women and children had gathered in a janging circle among the shadows of the canyon, anxious for the fray to begin. A little apart for the shadows of the shadows of the shadows of the shadows.

Two warriors quickly removed their shirts and strapped their left hands behind their backs. Thus, each naked to the waist, with gleaming knife in his right hand, the men moved toward each other with the steakth of the tiger in their movements and the cunning of the fox in their eyes.

The combat was not of long duration it as plendid height and rushed upon his foe with a force and a yell that caused the young squaw by the bowlder to turn paid and tempole, but a smile of exultation lit as he had been declared him well, and with a spring he was on his wavering antendency of the fox the height and rushed him the pleases of explanation of an easy victory Gooding treated the crowd to the best whiskey in the house. Trevit was wild, all broad shoulders shook as he saw the massive form of Trevit roel and the blood gush in a shood from his side. Leaping Panther, and there's agility had served him well, and with a spring he was on his wavering antendency of the young brave's shoulder, and then the high time the point of death, but his fine constitution pulled him the pleasures of chase were forever past, but worst of all, he was solliged to relinquish Blushing Rose to Trevit, as he had been declared victor in the fight since he had rendered useless the arm of his antagonist. So, in due time, the young squaw became the wife of Trevit, were forced for the size of the first love, and two years after becoming the wife of the old ploneer, one morning her remains, together with those of Leaping Panther, were found at the bottom of the Snake river. They had deliberately gone to their death.

Clasped in Each Others's Arms.

The wedded life of Trevit and his Indian Clasped in Each Other's Arms.

The wedded life of Trevit and his Indian wife was not a happy one. There were jars and jangles, and many times the young squaw forsook the home of her husband for the tepee of her father, but the stern old chief had received the money and horses from his influential son-in-law, and as often as his daughter came home he would

often as his daughter came home he would send her back, charging her to remain true to her marital vows.

Trevit was an inveterate poker player, and often impoverished and as often enriched himself by his manipulation of the cards. He was looked upon as the shrewdest draw poker player in that part of the territory, and yet there were those who had the temerity to face him across the card table, and sometimes their good fortune rather than their skill brought them to the end of the game with a winning to their credit.

Trevit was an exceedingly reckless player when luck was against him, and would never stop until his last cent was gone. And when fortune was favoring him he played equally as desperately, consequently he was rich one day and poor the next.

One of the most desperate games of poker he was ever mired up in he played a little more than a year after he married Binshing Rose, and, unknown to her, staked her against the claim of a prospector by the name of slill Gooding, a hardy miner, who had seen Trevit's wife, and was not slow to express his admiration of her charms.

Gooding was a gambler as well as a miner, and good luck seemed to always attend him, for he seldom struck his pick into the mountain side that he didn't bring up "color," and he was reported to be extremely wealthy in gold dust, though where he kept it was a mystery, since he lived very much by himself in a rude hat in the mountains. Occasionally he would drift into Lewistown and have a bout with the boys at cards, and these occasional visits usually proved very profitable to him. Now and then Gooding and Trevit woulf find them solves face to face in the game, and when the paper in the case

A long and Hard Fought Battle invariably followed.

A Long and Hard Fought Battle
invariably followed.
At this time Lewiston was hardly more
At this time Lewiston was hardly more

vada. It was a rough community, and the chief pastime was gambling.

Jim Griffin's saloon, a hastily thrown together shanty, built of boards, boughs of trees and clods of earth, facing the main and only street in the town, was the headquarters for the wealthiest of the gamblers in town. The "tin horn" element found all the resorts necessary for their light weight games.

ln the rear of Griffin's saloon was a roon In the rear of Griffin's saloon was a room partitioned off from the bar that was devoted to gambling, and one evening Trevit and Gooding found themselves together in this room. There were several of their friends there, and one of them, anxious to see the two men get at each other with the cards, pulled out a bag of gold dust from his pocket an'l said:

"Boys, there's a pile that says that Trevit is a better man with the cards than Gooding is."

Strange and Varied Career.

Strange and Varied Career.

His pile was promptly covered by the other occupants of the room, who were eager to see the fun, and, nothing loath to do their level best to settle the question of supremacy. Trevit and Gooding seated themselves at the table and the remarkable game began.

Many thousand dollars in gold dust was staked on the table, and the champions of the two men

most remarkable characters the history of

most remarkable characters the history of Settled Themselves in Their Seats to Watch the Contest.

The fight was a hot one. No chips were

used. The bets were made in shining gold, measured in the metallic cap of a pocket

mother and a French father, and during the latter haif of the 110 years that he lived he was looked upon by the Nez Perces Indians with reverence, and when he at last went down to the dust under the weight of years they accorded his remains the highest tribute un their power by laying them in a specially prenared tomb hollowed out of the rocky bosom of the island, where in the rocky bosom of the island, and over his rounbling form they granted the citizens of Lewiston liberty to erect the tombstome that today bears his name.

Trevit was hale and hearty to the day of had not an unlucky step one dark high 18 months ago precipitated him into the jaxged shart of an abandoned mine, from which the ext morning.

There are two incidents in the life of this pioneer well worth the telling, one being the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in which he won his bride, after a desperate duel with knives: the manner in w

were to fight a motley crowd of men, women and children had gathered in a jangling circle among the shadows of the canyon, anxious for the fray to begin. A little apart from the crowd, leaning against a bowlder. Blushing Rose, with compressed lips, waited silently for the appearance of her two lovers. They came at last from among the bowlders, and faced each other in the centre of the living circle.

Both Looked Determined and Confident.

Two warriors quickly removed their shirts and strapped their left hands behind their backs. Thus, each naked to the waist, with cleaning kriefs in his right hand the alanguage of the pack and turned it face upward on the table. It was the queen of hearts. Te out of rewith educe of spades. To couldn't get much lower," he muttered between his teeth, as he dropped the card. Gooding next picked up the king of hearts and laid one the lower," he muttered between his teeth, as he dropped the card. Gooding next picked up the king of hearts and laid of the sing of hearts and laid of the same of spades. To couldn't get much lower," he muttered between his teeth, as he dropped the card. Gooding next picked up the king of hearts and laid one the sing of hearts and laid of the wine of spades. To couldn't get much lower," he muttered between his teeth, as he dropped the card. Gooding next picked up the king of hearts and laid of the sing of hearts.

Two warriors quickly removed their in the centre of the lives the dense of spades. The sing of the sing of the sing of the sing of hearts and laid of the sing of hearts and laid of the sin

Perhaps, but most affectionate and fond.

Fair, tall and stately was she when We met again, down by the sea, At Newport. In a crowd of men She still showed preference for me.

And when once more we met at Rome,
(That year she had become quite petite.)

Though rivals found her "not at home,"
For me her smile was always sweet.

What a Corner Loafer Saw

An observer on a Hyde Park, London, corner reports that between 12 and 1 in the afternoon nine-tenths of the girls that pass have their faces painted, their eyebrows and eyelashes darkened and their hips reddened.

HOWARD RESTING.

He Tells of His Experiences of Long Branch.

Hew the Famous Watering Place Changed in Thirty Years.

Once a Wilderness, It Now Blossoms Like the Rose.

Long Branch, July 21.-Here I am in Resting, of course?

Oh, certainly, "resting." let's go on and continue the rest. You will notice Iremark that I am in the West End Hotel. I see by all the great dailies that some eight or ten other people are "at" it. Personally I prefer What a change!

I don't refer to Dave Hildreth's new pavilion, which stretches amplitudinously across the ocean drive, nor to the new cottages that are going up in the various divisions of this extraordinary place, nor to the cow with ur calves which moans and groans in a stable adjacent, nor to the 1500 miles of Hebraic nose which stretches here, there and everywhere, but to the Long Branch of few years back, as contrasted with the Long Branch of today.

Come here. I will talk to you. Thirty years ago this place was a com-parative wilderness. A half mile back om the beach, stretching through the vernal ruraltudes were comfortable farmspitable homes of several enterprising great boom. Grant, the president, was utilized then as Grant, the hero, is today, as the head and front of real estate speculation. He was induced, for a consideramer home, and a great hoard of speculators folowed suit. The knights of trade and dicker, spoilsmen in various lines of adventure, the shoddyites and the newly rich, jumped into the wagon of enterprise, and, driving along the amazed and offended street, located on the best spots, erecting there a series of villas, many of which are beautiful, some of which are trumphs of extremest architectural taste. The accessibility of Long Branch was increased. Capital invested in railways and steamboats and piers, and did all that lavish expenditure could to make the spot attractive to men compelled to remain in neighboring cities during the many individual \$5 bill amounts to nothing, any individual \$5 bill amounts to nothing, \$20 of them are a very substantial starting toward the first thousand a year. If by writing 10 five-dollar articles a week a man can make \$50 forty weeks in the year, giving him an assured income of \$2000, isn't he better off than he week, compelled to work \$52 weeks in the year, and brace himself early on the following New Year's morning. And so, going along step by step, when you get to the point that you can charge \$25, \$30, \$50 each for your articles, do you not see the pecuniary return, and can you not appreciate the vast amphitheatrical scope of satisfaction there is in being your own master, writing when and where and as you please? eighboring cities during the summer days, nt who found rest and solace and comfort in the salty sniffs that tumultuously blew across the bluff, carrying tons of oxygen and volumes of inspiration upon their

cloudy wings.

Dave Hildreth, then as now proprietor of the Ocean Hotel, led the van of hoteldom.

Con Jones, well known to all lovers of good eating and enjoyable drinking in Philadelphia, and to all travellers who recall the tempting succulencies of his table, opened the Elberon, with all that that implies. John Hoey, always enterprising, and as full of push and drive and enterprise as a well-constructed egg should be of nutrition, purchased an enormous tract of waste land, which he enclosed in a yellow fence, laid out in landscape sections, with farreaching, close-clipped lawns, with vast, growing, waving, towering forests, with conservatories that are the glory of the State, with beds of flowers looking with grateful eye to the balmy heavens, from conservatories that are the glory of the State, with beds of flowers looking with grateful eye to the balmy heavens, from which they derive their virility, and to which they return their perfumed incense, with historic bronzes, with driveways open to the public, with bridle paths for men who understand the utilization of four legs rather than of two, putting in the centre of this vastring of beauty a home of splendor crowned with genuine, unfeigned hospitality.

Well, the changes can be rung on many bluff, once the scene of tumult or the home of peace, the breakwater against which God's mountainy billows beat in harmless lawned, built upon and made attractive from other points of view. The back

ments to the music, to leave cards on favored friends, he is the very personification of benevolence. Run up from his yacht, the Fra Diavolo, is a potential process. tion of benevolence. Run up from his yacht, the Fra Disvolo, is a picturesque appearing man known to sundry worlds as Ned Stokes. His hair is snow white, his moustache jet black, his face bronzed and lined, altogether a very handsome personality. He is a conspicuous partner in the proprietorship of the Hoffman House, and chief owner of the Fenwick Hall property in Saybrook, a very charming resort by the way. He represents large interests in telegraphy, owns a number of houses in New York, and is the fortunate or unfortunate as you may look at it, proprietor of a very pretty yacht, a steam yacht, on which he frequently makes partness of assorted friends, taking them out for a two or three davs' trip at a time. And by the way I would like to say here, having seen it published in The Globe, as well as in every paper in the country, that I was a guest upon Mr. Stokes' yacht last week, that I have never had that pleasure, that I never wore a yachting suit in my life, and don't intend to begin at this stage of the game. Stokes is one of the handsomest men in New York, and as he walks, attended by his close friend. Henry Watterson, a national figure of prominence, of vigor, mental, moral and physical, the group attracts universal attention, for everybody knows Ned, and nearly everybody knows Watterson. They remain but a few moments, pledge their friends in a foaming beaker, and retire in good order to the little boat which carries them to the impatient Fra Diavolo, riding at safe anchorage a few hundred vards beyond. And here is Brother Handy, Moses P. Handy, who at last has found brains enough to shake the shackles of salarydom from his feet, and tread the highway of independent journalism. writing when and where he chooses and getting well paid for it I tis amazing, by the way, that young

dependent journalism, writing when and where he chooses and getting well paid for it. It is amazing, by the way, that young writers don't learn that lesson earlier in their career.

Let Independence be Your Boast.

Letmen lacking in mentality, lacking in moral and physical courage, lacking in the elements of adaptability, willing to bend the pregnant knee that thrift may follow fawning, devote their lives to the behests of to write was born to be a slave. There must be subordinates of course in newspaperdom. There must be men who by force of circumpelled to take what they can get, but if every young man starting in the profession would put this idea before him, that while any individual \$5 bill amounts to nothing,

please?
Let the galled jades of dependence wince.
Their withers have long been wrung, but gird up your loins, young man, put your feet on this solid ground, and, after you've trod it a year, you will write and thank me

the suggestion. at to return to Handy.

not only in the ways of hoteldom, but in First, I note the facial change. The the mazes and intricacies of subtle human nature, as developed in his wind-swept cor ridors and tastefully arranged drawingrooms. By his side a man, bearing himself activity, and on which the warm effulgence of the sun lay like a babe upon its mother's United States, a man of force, of character, guished personage, for whom the proprietor feels not only respect, but extreme regard. Desiring to line the statesman's cor-

kireets, once deserted and neglected, are now occupied by homes of var.ous degrees of splender, and the several villages, into which the township is divided, are prosperous along all lines of summer enterprise. Sabstantial drawbridges, neatly kept, nicely painted, well cared for span the rever here and there, and the drives into the back country, always beautiful and attractive by waving branches, sturdy trees beautiful growths of grain and grass, are now piquanted here and there with stately mansions, and landscape gardening of great pretension.

And the second change?

This, I should say, is in the class of paople to be found in the various hotels. In Grant's time, when not only the whiskey ring, the tobaccor ring, the cotton ring, the real estate ring, fattened and battened on the public carcass, the Tweed ring was also hind a magnificent span of horses, the gift of some favored friend, red-faced politicians from New York, with more diamonds than brains to the souare inch, followed the example set by the illustrious chieftain, and made Long Branch how with fiendish yells. The population of a great hotel is like that of the world. The good, the bad, the commonplace touch mon table, Naked came they into the world and naked go they hence. Entering this wonderful theatre of God's exhibition the dance shake hands upon the world and naked go they hence. Entering this wonderful theatre of God's exhibition widespread recognition of his intelligent two desired to a superior of the world and naked go they hence. Entering this wonderful theatre of God's exhibition widespread recognition of his intelligent two desired to a superior of the form of patronage in their widespread recognition of his intelligent two desired to a superior of the form of patronage in their widespread recognition of his intelligent two desired to have a control of the lorn. He is John Thomas, the colored waiter?

Hold on. He is John Thomas, the colored waiter?

Hold on. He is John Thomas, the colored waiter?

Hold on. He is John Thomas to colore

Efforts of Hon. William L.

As an Editor. Lawyer and Politician He Has Made Friends.

Putnam Rewarded.

This Year He Bids Fair to Be Elected Governor of Maine.

PORTLAND, July 20.—The Democratic candidate for governor will find it hard work to give much attention to the campaign, having so many and pressing claims to his special attention in the way of important law cases, for at this time as at any ther time for many years back, he is blessed with a very large practice, and takes only cases of importance. Hon. William L. Putnam was born at

Bath in 1885. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1855, and began the practice of his profession at Bath in 1858, but almost immediately removed to this city. Before he was admitted to the bar, in 1856, he served for one term as assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. About this time he accepted the position of editor of the Bath Daily Times, and so is entitled to rank among the ex-editors of Maine. And when a man gets there he is in pretty good com-

At that time Hon, George Evans was the leader of the bar of Maine, and was in want of a working partner. Mr. Putnam attracted the attention of the great lawyer, and was admitted to full partnership with him, and the firm continued up to the death of Mr. Evans. Before that event occurred Mr. Putnam had laid broad and deep the foundation for his present position as a lawyer, and was known as one of the leaders of the cumberland bar.

Cumberland bar.
While taking a thorough interest in political events, Mr. Putnam has been prevented by the demands of his practice from taking an active part in politics, and especially from accepting nomnations for office, but in 1869 he accepted the Democratic nomination for mayor of Portland and was elected. He served for one year, and proved himself to be an able and

Progressive Chief Magistrate, ut from 1869 to 1888 he accepted no political nomination, although during the entire time he ranked high among the leaders of

the Democratic party.

He was not fated to be left in quiet retirement however. Bench and bar alike acknowledged his special fitness for a seat among the justices of the Supreme Court. while he himself preferred to remain in active practice of his profession. Soon after the inauguration of Governor Plaisted, the official term of one of the justices of that court expired, and although he was a candidate for reappointment and was favored by the council, the most prominent memoer of which was Colonel Frederick Robie, he was not the candidate of the governor, who looked about for some prominent Democrat on whom to confer the high honor. The name of the venerable and honored Biem Bradbury was suggested, but he at once declined to have his name used in connection with the office, the condition of his health making it impossible for him to be able to discharge the duties of a judge.

The name of Mr. Putnam was suggested as the second choice of his associates and Governor Plaisted nominated him, but the nomination was rejected, solely because the council was determined to fight the governor at every point. The Republican press, while applauding the rejection of the nomination on party grounds, admitted that Mr. Putnam would have done honor to the pame of Judge Cleavas who was also now in the pame of Judge Cleavas who was also now in the pame of Judge Cleavas who was also now in the second in the pame of Judge Cleavas who was also now in the council free to the pame of Judge Cleavas who was also now in the council free to the pame of Judge Cleavas who was also now in the council free to the council free to the pame of Judge Cleavas who was also now in the council free to tices of that court expired, and although

General Plaisted. During Governor Robie's first term there was a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, and he nominated Mr. Putnama. This nomination was not only a high compliment paid by the governor to a political opponent, but also a confession that the nominations made by Governor Plaisted, had been rejected for political reasons only. Mr. Putnam was unable to accept the appointment, not finding it possible to wind up his business at short notice. While the dignified position of a justice of the Supreme Court is to be desired, still the pay is small, and it is sometimes hard work to induce the leaders of the bar to accept seats on the bench. Judge Symonds declined a reappointment for that reason, and returned to the active practice of the law, and few care to try the experiment. "Once a judge always a judge," is true in more respects than one. Beyond a doubt Mr. Putnam acted wisely when he declined the honor tendered him by Governor Robie. Judge Lowell was one of the most popular judges of the New England circuit, and when he resolved to retire great interest was felt in the selection of his successor. A judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, if appointed by a Republican president, would naturally be a Republican, but there was in this case a strong desire manifested to have an

and the appointment of Mr. Putnam was

sought the man. Judge Lowell was himself anxious to see the party rule set aside,

the negotiation wrote two very able papers in support and defence of the treaty. These papers were first published in the Portland Daily Argus, and were later sent to the Senate of the United States by the President, as a part of the documents bearing on the work of the commission. These papers, even more than his position as a member of the commission gave Mr. Putnam a national reputation.

work of the commission. These papers, even more than his position as a member of the commission gave Mr. Putnam a national reputation.

On the death of Chief Justice Waite he was prominently mentioned as his successor, and at one time his appointment was looked for, except by those who knew that, in compliance with what is the unwritten law governing such appointments, the vacancy on the Supreme Bench would be filled by the appointment of a man from the same section of the country to which the late chief justice had belonged. Otherwise the claims of Mr. Putnam to the high office might have been considered.

On May 22 the Democratic State convention met at Augusta to nominate a candidate for governor. Hon. William Henry Clifford had been strongly urged to take the nomination, but had declined to allow the use of his name. Just before the meeting of the convent on General Harris M. Plaisted published in his paper, the New Age, an article urging the nomination of Mr. Putnam, but it was not supposed he would take the nomination. After reaching Augusta, Mr. Putnam found delegation after delegation coming from all sections of the State pledged to his support, and was obliged at last to yield his personal inclinations to what was clearly the demand of the party, and he consented to allow his name to be presented to the convention. The presentation was made by Hon. Archibald McNichol of Calais, and Mr. Putnam was nominated by acclamation.

The work of the convention was received with approval by the Democrats of the State. The strength of the Remocratic candidate is admitted by the Republican papers, who have nothing to say against him except that he is a Democrat. The papers supporting General Cleaves pointed out the necessity of making the strongest possible opposing nomination of Mr. Burleigh,

The Democracy of Maine here after a growing confidence in their

a man gets there he is in pretty good company.

James G. Blaine is the most distinguished of the ex-editors of the State, and he has more than once been suspected of retaining a desire to return to his first love. If the truth was known it would probably be discovered that Mr. Blaine has done considerable editorial writing of late years, as well as some reporting.

When Mr. Putnam edited the Times, the editor-in-chief of a Maine paper had to be one of the reporters, as well as the "we" of the establishment, and it was probably a good-training school for the future lawyer. While an editor, Mr. Putnam was reading law, and gave up his editorial labors at the end of a year, and was soon after admitted to the bar. have felt a growing confidence in their ability to carry the State and elect Mr. Putnam. That feeling was strongly expressed when the first Democratic mass meeting of the campaign was held in Portland. At this meeting the speech of Mr. Putnam struck the key-note of the campaign. It was an aggressive, as well as clear statement of the issues for which the Democracy of Maine will contend. It was widely published, and was read by the majority of the members of both parties in the State.

Outside of his labors at the bar and in politics, Mr. Putnam has been put little be-

lished, and was read by the majority of the members of both parties in the State.

Outside of his labors at the bar and in politics, Mr. Putnam has been but little before the public. His professional labors have given him but little time for rest. It is as a lawyer that he is best known and most distinguished. He has been in a multitude of great cases in this and other States. The Sprague litigation, the European & North American suits, the contoversy over the will of the late Governor Coburn and the case of B. F. Andrews against the city of Portland, will suggest themselves to the lawyers of the State. As a lawyer Mr. Putnam is a success. He is noted for his able manner of presenting a case to a jury, and has always commanded the close attention of the bench.

Mr. Putnam divides his time between his office on Exchange street, the courts and his State-street home. He finds time to attend the meetings of the comporations with which he is connected, and now and then reads a paper on some literary subject before one of the local societies. Asking for nothing from his party associates, he has served them

AMERICAN PARTY CONVENTION.

Circular Call for Delegates to Meet in Washington, August 16 - Declaration of Principles.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- A large number of circulars, entitled "To Americans Everywhere," have been issued from the headquarters of the American party in this city-After stating that the national convention of the party will be held in this city on tion of the party will be held in this city on the 16th of August, the national committee asks the person to whom the circular is address d "To see to it that the American constituency of your State, district or locality is represented in the coming gathering of Americans in the nation's capital. If possible a State convention of Americans in your State should be called that delegates at large may be selected and prompt action urged in the several congressional districts. Where this is impossible call the Americans in your district together at once, whether few or many, elect officers for a district to the

Representatives are also asked from organizations of patriotic Americans, and should all other means of sending delegates fail, the circular asks that "some resident of Washington city, who is a citizen of your tate and whom you know to be a good

who are willing to obey our laws and respect our institutions: require an educational suffrage and the extension of the probationary per od to 14 years at least. They declare in favor of our glorious free school system and would protect its interests against the assaults of either open or secret foes. They ask that American lands shall be owned by American citizens only. They favor the permanent and most thorough separation of church and state, and demand protection for industrious Americans from the curse of foreignism in whatsoever shape it antagonizes our institutions or threatens our national liberty and unity.

AN OSTRICH FARM.

Other hand content between the process of the content of the conte is needless to, say that Mr. Putnam didn't seek the office, but for some time the office

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

An Ottawa despatch says that France has lemanded an explanation of the seizure of french fishing vessels by Newfoundland

cruisers.

The State Gazetteer for 1888, just issued, gives California a population at the present time of over a million and a half, hearly twice the population of 1880, according to the official census.

At Shades Creek, Ala., the limited express and an extra freight came into collision. Two trainmen and two passengers were instantly killed, and four passengers were seriously injured.

Mrs. John Flees and Mrs. Mary Willett of

Mrs. John Floss and Mrs. Mary Willett of 4 Bardol street, Buffalo, were burned to death, July 10, by their clothes catching fire from an oil lamp which exploded. They

It has been decided by the Court of Appeals in New York that workingmen cannot combine to debrive other workingmen of the right they caim for themselves to control their own labor and dispose of it as they please. Secretary Whitney has directed Rear Ad-

Secretary Whitney has directed Rear Admiral Chandler to order a board of survey on the Monocacy, now of the Asiatic squadron. It is generally supposed that the vessel will be condemned and sold at one of the Chinese ports.

Twenty men went on an excursion in the schooner Launcelot down the Chesapeake bay on July 15. Off North point about 10 of the party got into the yawl boat to go ashore and bathe. The boat capsized, and three of the party were drowned.

It is reported that the State authorities

It is reported that the State authorities have resolved to adopt heroic measures to stamp out the so-called yellow or malarial fever at Plant City, Fla. The orders are now that the entire place is to be burned, including all buildings, furniture, ledding, etc. Charles Purves, a lad employed at a bolting machine in St. John, N. B., was completelf pierced by a bolt from the machine, Friday night, which entered his chest and emerged from his back some inches below the level of the point of entrance. The wound is not fatal.

salesman of Philadelphia, who said that Cox threatened to kill nim on sight.

At a picnic of the mission chapel of St. John Baptist Church, St. Joha, N. B. Wednesday, seven lads waded beyond their depth into the river. Four of them got back safely, but Ernest Kemp, Michael Lander and Daniel Sweeney were drowned. The bodies are not yet recovered.

The Widow Morley of Montreal, who had some trouble with the court last year, her neighbors taking exception to the large number of cats she kept in her house, has again come to grief on account of these pets. When the court bailiff went to seize the cats, he only caught 30 out of some 70.

The Senate committee on appropriations has added to the appropriation in the sundry civ. I bill for the compilation and publication of the records of the late war a proviso requiring the officer in charge to submit each volume in manuscript to the secretary of war for his revision, in order that nothing unofficial may be published.

The conference committee of the Western Iron Association met at Pittsburg Wednesday and decided to dissolve, the action of certain firms in signing the Amalgamated scale having caused the fatal disruption of the organization. A general resumption is now looked for. Up to date 38 firms, em-

from \$16,000 to \$28,000.

The Ohio & Mississippi railroad has introduced an innovation in placing ticket collectors on all their passenger trains. The conductors will not be released, but will collect no fares nor tickets, as the train collectors will do that work. The conductors will have charge of the run, and see that the trip is safely made. The conductors take the matter philosophically.

At Coney Island, is miles up the Ohio.

tion."

The committee states that the convention has been called in obedience to an almost universal demand for it by the adherents of the American party throughout the country. The principles of the party are enunciated as follows:

They demand for it by the adopted a platform and nominated a full ticket. The platform advocated woman suffrage, government control of the telegraph and railroads, reduction of the surplus repeal of tariff laws, and alsolute prohibition are willing to obey our laws and respect our institutions: require an education of the liquor traffic, etc. Rev. J. D. Bodkin of Wichita was named for governor, and R. J. Freely of Abilene for lieutenant governor. governor.

The officials of the Amalgamated Associa

The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have been notified that the scale has been signed by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company of Chicago and the Falcon Iron and Nail Company of Niles, O. The Chicago mill is one of the largest in the country. The Falcon works will resume at once, giving employment to 500 men. This is the first break in the Mahoning valley.

George Matzinger, the Chicago bomb maker, died recently at the insane asylum at Jefferson. Ill. Matzinger was an Austrian, and came to Chicago three years ago. He instructed the various Anarchist groups in the manufacture of explosives and su-fourteen men decomposition.

Watching a Young Bird Break Out of Its Immense Shell.

[Los Angeles Letter in New Orleans Times.]

We passed along with scarce a glance at these side shows, for we were anxious to face an ostrich—with a stout fence between. We found as we approached that this protective provision was doubly emphasized for there were two stout wooden railings keeping us at a respectful distance from his majesty, stalking around in solitary grandeur, or stopping to gaze at us with a vicious craning of his long, lean neck. There were 20 full-grown ostriches, each in a separate pen, or rather open.

was a woman of large frame and strong constitution. The Cigar Manufacturers' Association of the United States proposes to hold a big ex-position in New York city next fall.

Mrs. P. J. Tully of Macon. Ga., was downed in Niagara river by the capsiz ng of a yahet, and her body was carried over the falls. Six persons were drowned near Fort Smith, Ark., Sunday, by the upsetting of the boat in which they were crossing the Arkansas river.

sas river.

There is some talk among the Republican legislators at Albany of impeaching Governor Hill for his course in the aqueduct bus ness.

G. G. Ward of the Commercial Cable Company says there is not a word of truth in the World's despatch about the purchase of that cable by Jay Gould.

Canadian customs officials have seized 40.000 Hayan egurs consigned to a prominent wholesale house in Montreal for alleged undervaluation.

The New York State Senate has passed a

alleged undervaluation.

The New York State Senate has passed a bill for a new aqueduet commission. Both houses passed the prison labor bill agreed to by the Republican caucus.

Frederick Bumpus, aged 35, while switching cars at Lonsdale, R. L. Saturday afternoon, caught his foot in a frog, and a train ran over him, mangling him beyond recognition. He leaves a wife and three children. unition. He leaves a wife and three children. United Sta'es Commissioner Hoyne at Chicago held the "Q" dynamiters in \$5000 for the grand inry. They we e then arrested on State warrants charging them with bringing dynamite into Illinois centrary to

Stephen Phillips and Fred Newman were killed Saturday by an explosion of nitroglycerine at Lima. O. They were oil-well drillers, and were mixing the glycerine preparatory to shooting a well when it exploded.

A fire broke out at midnight Wednesday in the five-story tenement house 379-81 First avenue. New York, and did \$2500 damage. Jessie McComb, 16 years old, was burned to death. Many members of the 20 families in the building had narrow

escapes.

While workmen were tearing down an old building Friday morning on North Clark street, Chicago, the walls collapsed, and a number of persons were caught by the falling mass. The contractor in charge, Charles Wickler, was killed outright. Alaborer suagred a similar face. Some others were severely in ured, but not fatally. ers were severely in ured, but not fatally.

A big fire broke out in Port-au-Prince on
July 4, and in two hours 1000 house; were
burned and thousands of people rendered
homeless. The fire was discovered in the
Senate building while the Senate was in
session. Three days later another fire broke
out, which burned until it leked the sea and
died out. The best part of the city is in
select

ashes.

A boat containing Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jones, their daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Clark of Providence, R. I. and their two grand-children, Arthur Wood and Minnie Bullard of Worcester. Mass., was capsized in the Quaboag river Saturday afternoon, near the depot at Brookfield. All were drowned except Mr. Jones, who sunk several times and got ashore with great difficulty.

A discreme fire occurred Saturday morn.

got ashore with great difficulty.

A disestrous fire occurred Seturday morning by which the Cation building, containing the Opera House, post office, Daily New Mexican office, Weltman's book and news stand, and Catron 'Knoeble & Clance's extensive law library and offices at Santa Fe, N. M., was destroyed and several other buildings badly demaged. The loss aggregates \$70,000, with an insurance of about \$40,000.

lication of the records of the late war a proviso requiring the officer in charge to submit each volume in manuscript to the secretary of war for his revision, in order that nothing unofficial may be published.

The conference committee of the Western Iron Association met at Pittsburg Wednesday and decided to dissolve, the action of certain firms in signing the Amalgamate scale having caused the latal disruption of the organization. A general resumption is now looked for. Up to daie 38 firms, employed in the Singer works, started from Elizabethport, N. J., in a rowboatto go fishing in Staten Island sound on July 14. Next morfing the boat was found smashed as if it had been struck by a steamer. The hats and baskets of the men were also picked up.

A cowboy walked into the Bank of La Junta, Kan., recently, and, covering the cashier with a revolver, ordered him to drop all the funds of the bank into a bag he placed on the counter. The cashier omplied with alacrity, and the daring robber at once mounted his horse and escaped. The amount of the loss is variously estimated at from \$16,000 to \$28,000.

The Ohio & Mississipipi railroad has introduced an innovation in placing ticket collectors on all their passenger trains. The conductors will not be released, but will collect no fares nor tickets, as the train collectors will do that work. The conductors will not be released, but will have charge of the run, and see that the trip is safely made. The conductors will not be released, but will have charge of the run, and see that the trip is safely made. The conductors take the matter philosophically.

At Coney Island, Is miles up the Ohio

the trip is safely made. The conductors take the matter philosophically.

At Coney Island, 18 miles up the Ohio river from Cincinnati, July 15. Samuel Young made an ascent of 1000 feet in a hotair balloon, and let go to make a descent in his parachute. The parachute for 900 feet in the chest and of the second high way robbery on a car of this line within two of water in the river, and sank to the bottom. When he came up he got tangled in the car, struck Mrs. Reimer in the chest and wrenched her gold way from the chest and wrenched her gold way from the chest and wrenched her gold way from the chest and wrenched her gold watch and chain from her. The thief and his companion were persued, and the latter. Edward Dunphy, 18 years old, was caught by a policeman. This is the second high way robbery on a car of this line within two days.

New York cabinetmakers have arranged for nine hours' work five days in the week and a half day on Saturday, during the summer months.

pany is awaiting Judge Grant's deci-ion in the lawsuit over the property to begin work with 100 men or more. At present only two men are at work, and they are kept at work there more to comp'y with the terms of the lease than anything else. There are two other claimants to the property.

OIL WELL DRILLERS KILLED

FOURTEEN MEN DROWNED While Drunk They Tried to Shoot

Matawan River Rapids. THREE RIVERS, Que., July 20.—A lumberman from the Matawan river says that about three weeks ago a boat containing 14 lumbermen was upset among the rapids and all on board were lost. The men were drunk and tried to shoot the tapids.

Thirteen Lives Lost in a Collision—
Only Two Men Escape the Wreck.
ROANORE, Va., July 22.—Last night at 1 o'clock a freight and a material train, both running at full speed, on the Norfolk & Western railroad collided one mile east of Forest depot, making one of the most disastrous wrecks that has occurred on this road in several years. Every man on both trains was killed, except the conductor on the material train and one colored brakeman.

It seems, from what information can be gathered, that the material train in charge of Eng neer Harris and Fireman Mays had

tionizes Congo.

Sir Burton Says the Great Explorer is

an Artist in Surprises. When the World Begins to Mourn He

Will Come Up Smiling.

New York, July 19.—Sir Richard Francis Burton, the distinguished explorer, who was isolated in equatorial Africa for three years, telegraphs to the Herald from Paris the following in regard to Henry M. Stanley: I do not despair of Stanley, even if the mysterious white pasha of the Bahr el Ghazel should turn out to be Emin, as I told a Herald correspondent yesterday was most probable. Stanley is an artist in the surprises, catastrophes and properties of a drama, as well as in its denouement. He is, in fact, a sort of a geographical Sardou, and when the world pulls out its cambric handkerchief he will probably come up smiling and ask, "What the deuce is the matter?" I am a great admirer of Stanley. He is simply the prince of African explorers of this day or of any day.

But as an administrator I rank him as be-

But as an administrator I rank him as be-low par, and the best proof of this is that of all the new stations he has founded on the Congo, at a cruel expense and

Waste of Life and Labor, s well as of gold, there is hardly one that has not been abandoned and left to fall in

On the present occasion his avowed ob-

Ine idea is excellent.

By this means Belgium recoups the millions wasted upon expeditions and stations.

Zanzibar also, under the unprejudiced annexionists, our cousins German, can have the sole profit of the slave exportation; nor would a Teuton of them all raise a hand against what brings grist to their mills. Stanley has thus, by one touch of his magic wand, converted the Congo Free State, the happy hunting ground of Tippoo Tib and his merry Sevahili men—absurdly named Arabs—into a Congo slave state par excellence.

The great slave mipes are now transfer.

lence.
The great slave mines are now transferred from the Unyamwezi country, the Old Mountains of the Moon,

£30,000 a year, and where his followers are pretty sure to shoot him if he talks any onsense about the abolition of slavery.
You must not expect to hear any truths of this kind in England, where the imperious and tyrannical opinion of society subdues even the boldest spirit. A well-known administrator, sent to the Congo, after a Politics; or, Every Man a Politician."

LABOR NOTES

Of Interest to Trades Unionists and Knights of Labor.

In order to boycott the scab brewers the workmen of Chicago are being urged to take the pledge for 30 days.

The German Federated Trades of New York have decided to establish a free reading joom and library and a labor bureau for the general use of the unions.

The laborers employed in piercing the tunnel at Brave by the side of the river Oise. France, have struck for a reduction of the working day from ten to eight hours.

working day from ten to eight hours.

The French Canadian Society of Stonecutters of Montreal, is enforcing the rule in
practice in some of our cities making stonecutters from Great Britain pay \$50 for initiation to the union.

Union 424 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been formed
in Hingham. They meet in the Hingham
Reform Club Hall every second and last
Tuesday of the mouth.

Today, July 22, the Social Democratic
Federation of London will hold a monster
demonstration against the sweating system.
The trades unions of tailors, machinists,
furniture makers and other trades will participate.

furniture makers and other trades will participate.

Several congressmen declared in the House the other day that they did not understand the "labor question," As that is the foremost question of the day, these gentlemen are evidently out of place. They had better retire.—[Buckeye Vidette,

The norse railroad men of Boston have elected a new joint local executive board composed of the best men in the organization. There is considerable talk among the men of leaving the Knights and forming a national trades union.

and forming a national trades union.

It seems that the English trade unionists as represented by Henry Broadhurst, have definitely refused to admit any German delegates to the International Trade Union Congr. ss in November next who are not actually members of German trade socie-

Engineers it ag. eed that an advance of 37 cents per week should go into effect immediately, and 13 cents additional on Aug. 1.

It seems strange at this day to think that the Republican party was organized in 1852, with the following as one of its prominent planks: That all men have a na ural right to a portion of the soil, and that the use of the soil being indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

It is the intention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary on Aug. 17, at Detroit, Mich., where the order was founded. It is expected they will have a glorious turn out, and at least 5000 engineers from all parts of the United States and Canada will participate, the programme lasting for two days.

The miners employed by the Mineral Mining Company and the Excelsior Coal Company at Shamokin, Penn., have brought suit against their employers to secure semmonthly payments, as provided by law. They app aled to Governor Beaver and he advised them to go to the courts. The miners throughout Pennsylvan a are watching the case, which is being pushed by the Knights of Labor.

El Productor announces a festival in Madrid. Spain, on the 20th inst., in which the various workingmen's organizations will take part. Acracia, published in the same city (Barcelona, Spain), in its last number has reached the twelfth chapter of Drury's "Polity," which it is publishing under the title of "The labor question scientifically and philosophically considered." Thus the work goes on.

The Newcastle branch of the National Union of Operative Boot and Shoc Rivetters and Finishers of England have decided in favor of an eight-hour day by the unanimous vote of a meeting held on Wednesday, June 6. A considerable discussion took blace, in which iour prominent members of this branch tried to turn the vote by holding up the boggy of foreign immigration, but wiser council prevailed and the vote was carried.

Labor Assembly No. 1, which is the only unt

was carried.

Labor Assembly No. 1, which is the only untrammeled society for agitation among the Americans at present in existence in Chicago, continues to grow both in numbers and interest. That this was a move in the right direction has been abundantly proved; and now the launching out into a like field of usefulness by L. A. No. 2, and the prospective-organization of No. 3, further attests the practicability of carrying on the good work in this way.

The Chicago Labor Enquirer has the following: A private letter from Kansas City

WITH HIS MAGIC WAND

states that "the Armour Packing Company is discharging all its old employes and hiring Italians. They keep policemen witching the workmen all the time, and if a poor devil is found id.e for a moment he is immediately a scharged. The order to heads of all departments stolay off the highest paid men and retain the cheapest."

TRAMPLED TO DEATH. An Infurated Stallion Turns on His

Groom and Kills Him. NEW YORK, July 22.—Frank Lynch, a workman employed by E. V. R. Gardner at Deckertown. N.-J., was killed yesterday in a most peculiar manner. Mr. Gardner is a fancy stock raiser and owner of the stallion Storm King, which he valued at \$5000. The stallion for some time past has shown an ugly disposition, and has been closely confined?

EVERY PARAGRAPH IS FALSE.

Sister Mary Francis Clare Denies the Story That She Has Left the Catholie Church.

NEW YORK, July 19 .- A silly rumor was started the other day that the Nun of Kenmare, one of the most devoted and best known Catholic women in the world, ective was the rescue of Emin Pasha, who had renonneed her faith and joined has distinctively and determinedly declined to be rescued, but Stanley's real object was to divert the ivory trade from the long and expensive Zanzbar line to the cheap and safe waterway of the Congo.

The idea is excellent.

McCook, Neb., July 23-Hoge and Murphy were here yesterday, and canvassed the subject of calling the strike off. Without a to the upper Congo. These fresh diggings remain to be exploited. Tippoo Tib is made governor—God save save the mark—of those new slave reserves, at a salary of \$230 0 a year, where he can easily make \$230 000 a year, and where his followers are the same of the strike.

DURING THIS CAMPAIGN

Every reader of newspapers will need THE GLOBE'S "Dictionary of careful inquiry, found Mahometanism a grand and saving fart, and set down the Christian missionary as an utter humbug in all except being a doughty explorer, a liborious and useful linguist, and an able collector of other men's money. The administrator goes home fully resolved to state the facts uncompromisingly before the public of Great Britain; but although the administrator is an honest man, the influence and association of old ideas trooping back into his brain so act upon him that so far from stating the facts, he states clean to the contrary. He stands up and declares that missionaries are the cream of creation, and that the gospels are overspreading the land; while if he mentions Islam, it is in a patronizing tone."

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